REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,238.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,379 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander D. McCASKILL, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Galle	30
,, Carwar	22		May 1872.
,, Mangalore	23	,, Negapatam	3
,, Cannanore	24	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Tellicherry	24	,, Madras	6
,, Calicut	25	,, Coconada	8
,, Beypore	26	,, Visagapatam	9
,, Cochin	26	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Alleppy	27	,, Gopaulpore	10
,, Tuticorin	28	,, False Point	11
,, Colombo	29	Arrive CALCUTTA	13

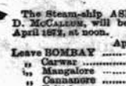
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th April 1872, at noon.

April 1872.		May 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSSORAH	15
Arrive Kurrachee	29	Arrive Fao	15
,,	May 1872.	,, Bushire	17
,, Guadur	1	,, Linga	20
,, Muscat	3	,, Bunder Abbas	21
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Muscat	23
,, Linga	7	,, Guadur	25
,, Bushire	9	Leave Kurrachee	27
,, Fao	12	Arrive BOMBAY	31
Arrive BUSSORAH	12		

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. GAVIE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FIRST CLASS FARE .....Rs. 450
SECOND CLASS FARE ..... ,, 300

THE steamer PETERSBURG, 1,609 Tons, A. BEALE, Commander, will sail HENCE for LIVERPOOL about May 3rd, 1 72, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

Plans of the Cabins can be seen in our Office.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

The Steamer LEITH, 1,780 Tons, will follow about the 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain FORTOUNOFF, has left Odessa for Bombay, on the 23rd ultimo, and is expected here about the 25th instant. The Nicholaieff will have quick despatch.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Passage apply to

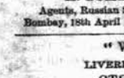
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.



THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 15 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,000-Horse Power, Effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation amidships, and a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round, to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	,, 300

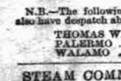
Early application for Passage should be made to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also leave for the dates named :—

THOMAS WILSON	About 20th April.
PALERMO	,, 28th ,,
WALAMO	,, 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£39	£25	£16	
Suez	36	23	8	Including Wines.
Port Said	35	24	9	
Alexandria	35	24	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1ST MAY 1872.
INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND,

Proceeding Up-country,

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

For two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degrees of completeness,

At

Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

Dram Flasks; Sandwich Cases;

CORKSCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;

Air Cushions, Cards and Bezique;

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;

WINES; LIQUORS;

Soda and other Aerated Waters,

And

Other requisities for comfort in travelling, by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 22nd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.) Captain C. J. WILKINSON, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd April, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain W. ROSKELL, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th April.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room-, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

An open carriage with a pair of Dun coloured Arab Horses and harness.

A Brougham by Thompson of Perth ; imported last season, in perfect order, with pole and shafts,

A handsome Grey Arab Riding horse, a little over 13 hands, good tempered and perfectly sound, has been ridden by a Lady.

A Milch Cow with calf of 2 months.

A Bull Calf one year old.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, &c.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNEIT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Guja Fama and Co., on account and at the risk of Soomar Sucker Nagoo, Esq., the following Jewellery, &c., 1 pair of Pearl Bangles, 1 Pearl Necklace, 1 Gold do., 3 Silver Lottas, 2 ditto Cups, 1 do. Plate, 2 do. Cups small, 1 do. Spoon, 3 do. Ornament Lottas.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Soundy's Full-toned Grand Square Pianoforte, a strong Engli-h-built Dog-cart, a powerful Grey Horse, &c., at No. 69 A, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq., the same comprising, Rich Cut glassware, Handsome Dinner and Dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of di-h covers, containing 3 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and sergstands, a mahogany case containing a set of electroplate! King's pattern spoons and forks, cutlery, a double-barrelled fowling piece in case, a Do. Rifle by "Manton," handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round, dining table, sideboard, circular, pier, and side tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conv-nation sofas, a handsome 3-seated ottoman, chiffoniers, teapoys with marble tops, music stand, a Soundsy's full-toned Mahogany sympathetic grand square Piano, a first-rate English State Bagatelle table, lady's handsome writing and work tables, handsome Brussels carpet, a magnificent ormolu gilt 8-day clock and pair of candelabras to match, plated hanging and grand lamps, a first-rate sewing machine, by Wheeler and Wilson, handsomely carved four-post bedstead, mahogany and bl-ckwood dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, an iron safe on stand, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

An English-built light Dogcart by Windover.
A Handsome Bay Australian Horse.
A powerful Grey Brougham Do.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a full-toned Mahogany grand Square Piano, a handsome English-built Brougham, &c., at Marine Lines, Girgaum.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. R. Brooke, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Tent, opposite their Rooms, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman, left for up-country.

No Catalogues and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C Benn, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th April 1872.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf

HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND

Cash Rs. 3, Credit Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SELTZOGENES,

ON

DOMESTIC ÆRATED WATER APPARATUS,

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.,

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint ; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

No. 1, four bottle size, CASH PRICE	.....	Rs. 12
,, 2, six	,,	,, 15
,, 3, ten	,,	,, 22

CHARGES FOR THE GAZOGENES.

Box of 1 dozen, CASH PRICE, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 3-8

TREACHER & CO.'S

SYRUPS OF LEMON & GINGER,

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade.

Pint Bottles, each, CASH PRICE	Rs. 0 14
Quart ,, ,,	,, 1 8

ICE TONGS AND CLAWS,

In best Electro-plate, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10-8.

ICE TRAYS AND PAILS,

Of plain Glass, or mounted in Electro-plate, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prepared by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Preventive to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 220, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES,

Brushes	Essences.	Hair Oils.
Combs	Eau de Cologne.	Pomades.
Cosmetics	Lavender Waters.	Soaps
Dentifrices	Hair Lotions.	Sponges

TOILET SUITES AND SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.

Details furnished, free, on application by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

22, Cornhill, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

FIRST FAMILY PERFORMANCE OF

GOOLNAR THE CHASTE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 20TH APRIL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M.; Performance commencing at 8-30, sharp.

VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, THE 20TH INST.,

"JEHANGEER,"

To be followed by a FARCE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITY on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Security, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

THE ROYAL PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, advertised to be held THIS DAY, has been POSTPONED, and will be held on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of the Undersigned, for the transaction of the business specified in the previous Notice.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

શા૦ નરસી કેશવજી ની૦ પની.
i. e. SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th April 1872.

NOTICE.—RE RICHMOND & Co.'s INSOLVENCY.—Mr. W. H. S. CRAWFORD, Agent and Planter, Mahé, Malabar Coast District, having been appointed by Order of the Insolvent Court, Madras, under date the Eighth day of March 1872, as the Trade Assignee for the liquidation of the above Estate, all persons having Claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby required forthwith to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up such Property to the said Mr. W. H. S. Crawford.

W. GRANT, Attorney for Trade Assignee.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at their Office, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 13th April 1872, there were present twenty-four Shareholders.

Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, was Chairman of the Meeting.

The Notice convening the Meeting was read, and the following Resolution was unanimously carried :—

Proposed by Jehanghier Hormusjee, Esq., and seconded by Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Metta, Esq.—"That the Report just read, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted."

This finished the business of the 6th Annual General Meeting.

After the above MEETING was over, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS was held on the same day and at the same place, at which twenty-four Shareholders were present.

Mr. Jehanghier Hormusjee, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, was Chairman.

Notice convening the Meeting was read.

Proposed by Hargovand Girdharlall, Esq., and seconded by Govind Gungadhur, Esq.—"That this Company be voluntarily wound up," which was carried unanimously.

Propos d by Jehanghir Hormusjee, Esq., and seconded by Budroodin Allybhoy Meyahjee, Esq.,—"That Messrs. Jehanghier Hormusjee, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Metta, Postgies Dhunjeebhoy, Hurjee Jamal, and Shariff Salamahomed, the present Directors of the Company, be appointed Liquidators to wind up the affairs of the said Company, and their remuneration be fixed a single fee of Rupees Fifteen to each Liquidator, to be paid on their each Meeting."

To which an amendment was proposed by Govind Gungadhur, Esq., and seconded by Nowrojee Cowasjee, Esq —"That Messrs. A. Vicgas and Sorabjee Framjuzee be appointed Liquidators and that their joint remuneration Rupees Three Thousand (3,000) to cover all expenses."

This amendment, after some discussion, was carried by a large majority.

Proposed by Dr. Dallas, and seconded by Govind Gungadhur, Esq.—"That the thanks of meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE, Chairman.

Bombay N. I. Company's Office, Bombay, 13th April 1872.

NOTICE.—Owing to a new Regulation of the Custom House, we are compelled to KEEP the GOODS, arrived per Steamer PERSIA, in BOAT at the Custom House, instead of being permitted to land them as heretofore. We therefore give Notice to Consignees of Cargo that we shall have a charge of Annas Eight per Box added to our Landing Charges if the Goods are not received within 24 hours.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents R. Rubbatino Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1872.

5,000 RUPEES REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been discovered that a considerable quantity of RUBBISH was SHIPPED on board the "DEFIANCE" as good Cotton, by which a fraud has been committed upon the Underwriters, it is hereby notified that any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Offenders will receive the above Reward.

The "Defiance" left this Port for Liverpool on the 1st September last, and was wrecked near Natal on the coast of Africa.

FRANK H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 19th April 1872.

500 RUPEES REWARD.

THE above amount will be PAID to any one giving information leading to the arrest of JOHN FOSTER CAMPBELL, late Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Terai Sub-division, Darjeeling, Bengal, who has absconded, charged with embezzlement of Government Money.

DESCRIPTION.

Half-caste ; yellow complexion ; large black eyes ; thick lips ; height 5 feet 4 inches ; age 24 ; small dark moustache ; no whiskers or beard when last seen ; teeth small, irregular, and discoloured ; speaks in a low tone of voice with a slight lisp ; wore when last seen white coat, white waistcoat, and check plaid trousers ; small helmet shaped solah topee ; had with him two small canvas clothes bags.

Supposed to have been in Bombay between the 27th March and 8th April.—Apply to

FRANK H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 19th April 1872.

STEWARDESS WANTED for a STEAMER leaving on the 23rd April, via Canal, to Liverpool.—Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

TO BE LET, on moderate terms, the favourably situated Bungalow "Craig Lodge," on Bandora Hill, with immediate possession. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the favourite House called "Bellair," at Chinchpogly. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Bombay, 18th April 1872. Secretaries and Treasurers.

TEN GUINEA HARMONIUM,

Of Solid Mahogany, or Oak, with three Stops as follows :—

FORTE.—To strengthen treble in playing a melody.

EXPRESSION.—With this drawn out the extremest gradations of loud and soft can be produced.

FORTE.—To strengthen bass.

WIND INDICATOR (Soft, Increase, Loud,) very useful to prevent the overstraining of the bellows.

Deliverable in Bombay, Rs. 125.

HARMONIUM.

"EXPRESSIF,"

In Solid Mahogany.

The instrument contains the following stops, the chief uses of which are described :—

SOURDINE.—To be used alone in the bass, softening the tone as far as F first space treble.

FORTE.—To strengthen bass, Sourdine being shut.

COR ANGLAIS, or full diapason bass.

EXPRESSION.—With this drawn out the extremest gradations of loud and soft can be produced.

FLUTE, or full diapason treble.

VOIX CELESTE—A solo treble stop ; can be used singly, or with the diapason treble.

FORTE.—To strengthen treble in playing a melody.

TREMOLO.—Acts on the treble only from F first space ; should be used with Sourdine only, and if with the addition of Expression Stop, a perfect Tremolo is produced.

WIND INDICATOR (Soft, Increase, Loud), very useful to prevent the overstraining of the bellows.

Net Cash Price, deliverable in Bombay, Rs. 200.

CHURCH HARMONIUMS,

Of Unpolished Oak.

Large size, five octaves, fourteen stops, two blowers, very fine toned Instruments ... ... from Rs. 500

THE PERFECT HARMONIUM,

With Patent Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action.

ALEXANDRE'S

DRAWING-ROOM MODEL,

With Sixteen Stops.

In very handsome Rosewood Case, with the following additional Stops, the "Voix Celeste" and Musette ; also with Knee Swell ; and a Blower at the Back.

Size 4 feet 2 inches, by 2 feet 4 inches ; height, 3 feet 4 inches.

THE DRAWING-ROOM ORCHESTRINA.

This charming Instrument can be played upon by hand in the usual way, and by a mechanical appliance, any Music can be performed with beautiful effect. The Instrument complete, fitted in a strong box for travelling, from Rs. 150 each.

REMARK.—Additional Barrels can be had, playing OPERATIC AIRS, OVERTURES, NATIONAL AIRS, SONGS, POLKAS, QUADRILLES, WALTZES, and every style of Music.

Each Barrel, Rs. 20 each, if taken in quantity.

THE SERAPHINA ANGELICA,

OR

MINIATURE HARMONIUM,

Complete in Case, with or without Foot Blower.

Rs. 85 to Rs. 120 each.

For beauty of Tone this Instrument is Unsurpassed.

ILLUSTRATIONS ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

BASS' PALE ALE

bottled by

H. STONE & Co.

Imperial quarts in cases of 3 dozen, per dozen Cash Rs. 8, Credit Rs. 8-12.

TREACHER Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE MALABAR COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—TWENTY LACS OF RUPEES (£200,000), DIVIDED INTO 10,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH.

Further Issue of 7,000 Shares, of Rs. 200 each, upon which Rs. 100 only is at present intended to be called up.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, Esq. (Messrs. Forbes & Co.)
CAMPBELL M. KEIR, Esq. (Messrs. Keir, Prescot & Winter.)
HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE, Esq. (Messrs. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.)
VENAYEKROW JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, Esq.

The following Gentlemen also have agreed to join the Board :—

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Esq.

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS :—Messrs FORBES & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The principal business intended to be undertaken by the Malabar Company (Limited) is that of a Land Mortgage Bank in Western India, and it is more especially to increase this Branch of the Company's business that it is now proposed to invite subscriptions for further Capital.

The Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company in Bombay on 9th December 1865. The Capital subscribed for was over Two Lakhs of Rupees, of which, as originally intended, only One Hundred Rupees per share, or Rs. 1,01,000, has been called up, the number of shares issued being 1,010.

The Capital of the Company is now invested partly in mortgages on Land at rates varying from 9 to 12 per cents per annum, and partly in the Wayoom Coffee Estate in Wynaad, the net returns from which have for some years past yielded a still higher average percentage of profit ; that for the year 1869-70 being 9½ per cent. ; that for 1870-71 being 11 per cent. ; and that for 1871-72 estimated at about 12 per cent. This Estate is being extended ; and as it possesses great advantages of soil and exposure, it will doubtless continue to prove a highly profitable investment.

The Memorandum of Association stipulates that the Capital should be twenty lakhs of rupees, divided into ten thousand shares of rupees two hundred each, and that the business of the Company should be (*inter alia*) the advancing money on the security of landed property and of Merchandize, the Agency of Estates, and the cultivation, sale, and exportation of coffee and other agricultural Products on account of the Company, and as Agents on Commission, the establishing and working factories for garbling and cleaning coffee, and the undertaking and carrying out other works and operations for the purpose of utilizing the products of Southern India.

Although some of the branches of business thus included within the scope of the Company's operations may offer the prospect of a higher rate of profit, still the Directors, having in view the great advantages of a steady and perfectly secure business, have determined to invest nearly the whole of the new Capital in mortgages on Land and other property, and the Directors intend that three-fourths of the paid-up Capital shall in future be so invested.

The Dividends declared by the Company have been as follows :—

1869	5 per cent. Dividend.
1870	6 ,,
1871	7 ,,

During the year 1871 the net earnings of the Company amounted to 15 per cent. on the Capital.

The Directors have no intention of calling up more than Rs. 100 per share.

The sum of Rs. 100 per share will be payable on the new issue of shares, and on payment of the same at once or by the following instalments the applicant will be entitled to the shares allotted :—

On application	Rs.	10
On all tment	,,	20
On 1st August	,,	20
On 1st October	,,	20
On 1st December	,,	30

In the event of non-payment on the above dates by any shareholder of any instalments due on account of shares provisionally allotted to him, the deposit and any instalments already paid shall be liable to forfeiture. The new issue will not be entitled to share in the profits of the Company during the current year, but will receive interest at the rate of five per cent. on the respective instalments from the dates of payment.

The number of shares to be allotted is 7,000, and a portion of them, it is intended, shall be issued in London.

Applications for allotment if accompanied with a remittance or deposit of Rs. 10 per share will be received by the Undersigned up to 30th April.

Applications for allotment must be made in the fo m following.

In the vent of no allotment being made the deposit Paid will be refunded.

Printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the Balance Sheets for the years 1867 to 1871 inclusive, may be seen on application to the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th March 1872.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MALABAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,

Referring to your issue of new shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me ... shares, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount payable thereon according to the terms of your Prospectus dated the 27th day of March 1872.

Name (in full) .....
Address .....
Profession .....
Date .....
Signature (in full) .....

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of PRINTED FORMS, loose and bound, required by the Company for a period of ONE YEAR, from the 1st June 1872.

All particulars, together with a complete list of the Forms, may be obtained on application at the Stores-keeper's Office, Byculla.

If deemed advisable, the work will be let in several Contracts.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on Wednesday, the 8th May, next.

The Agent may demand, from the persons whose Tenders shall be accepted, Security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE HAMILTON NOLAN is THIS DAY authorised to SIGN for our FIRM per procuration.

VAS & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO as a through rate for Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of ELEVEN RUPEES (Rs. 11) PER SHARE, will be PAID at the Offices of the Company, in 21, Hinstone Circle, on and after THURSDAY, the 11th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

JAMES G. SMITH, For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Bombay, 9th April 1872.

COLONIAL SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of BATAVIA.—We beg to intimate that we are now authorized to ACCEPT RISKS against LOSS by FIRE on behalf of the above Company, at the usual rates current among English Offices.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents, Marine and Fire Branches.

6th April 1872.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS. PATENT LEVER. EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND. EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Mofussil Prees shares at Rs. 645. Government Paper closed strong.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
23,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	215
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. La. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	98
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	£12-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	222
.....	£20	£9-17-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	£3-10-2	do.	Ditto	41
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	£9-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,515
5,000	100	all		Prere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	121
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	760xd.
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,230
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,300
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,650
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	830 xd.
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
750	2,500	all	200p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,500	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	1,900
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,060
300	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	975
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,200 xd.
690	2,500	2,469	216p.s.	Royal	1,850

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	950
200	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	300do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,500	1,150	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	500	all	35 2do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
600	1,000	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	2,300
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co.	9,200
200	1,850	all	200 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,005
300	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
250	2,500	2,457	75 do.	Imperial Press Co.	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	190 pa	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,050
200	400	320	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	945
150	3,500	all	200 do.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co.	1,115

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,120
50,000	50	all	4½ pc	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 pa.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'ldrs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Tyrcher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
.....	95	19½	Do.	China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
London Banker	3 months' sight	1s. 11 11/15d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	8 Do. do.	2s. 1 11 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	221

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 16-7
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-10
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-10
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½ 113
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	103¼
Four per cent	100¼-100½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105¾
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
10 years' do; do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	110
Do. Do. Market Rate	110
New French Loan 5 per cent (£ 5. 90 c.) of 1871	90½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bmd.	90

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 13th April 1872.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,11,680 12 4
Merchandize	3,29,884 8 6
Electric Telegraph	833 15 0
Earth Trains	597 8 0
Total Rs.	4,42,996 11 10
Corresponding week last year	
open 1,238 miles ..... Total Rs	5,52,882 7 7
Decrease Rs.	1,09,885 11 9

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—19TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	No ship.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
	Cotton	
	Coffee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£2 15s. 0d. to £3
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 15s 0d. to £1 17s. 6d.
	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
China	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Persia (s)	Merillo	Genoa, March 24.
	Semledi (s)	Buchanan	Calcutta, April 6.
	Ashgrove	Fullerton	Liverpool, Dec. 11.
	Phillipine	Nacoda	Damaun, April 17.
	Kerala Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin, March 29.
	H. M.S. Dalhousie	Hewett	Kurrachee, April 17.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, April 17.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
19	Andaman	Collins	Akyab.
	Kingdon o' Fife	Irvine	Galle.
	Lorne (s)	Butcher	Liverpool.
	Kurrachee (s)	Gavin	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, to Genoa, &c.

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

Schooner Phillipine, to Mozambique.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April		
15	Khedive (s)	Calcutta.
16	Sumatra (s)	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

April		
15	Bertha (s)	London.
	Penella (s)	Calcutta.
16	Annie E. Boyd	London.
	Emblehope (s)	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 19th April, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Canute (s), 50 cases portwine, Dinshaw Sorabjee and Co.

European (s), 5 bds. portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Petersburg (s), 20 cases paper, Cassum Abdool Rehemon; 7 bales demy paper, Byramjee Shapurjee and Co.; 22 packages empty iron chests, Edulji Nourdin and Co.

Urbino (s), 13 cases wine, Bomonjee Manockjee Punthuky; 6 cases sulphuric acid, W Watson.

Palermo (s), 59 cases old tom, and 250 casks ale, B. M. Punthuky; 50 casks champagne, Bonnevialle and Sibille.

DAILY EXPORTS—19TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knight Commander, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Westminster, 140 bales cotton, Balmukun Poorunmul; 170 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee Touche and Co.

John Straker (s), 29 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee Touche and Co.; 370 bundles gulls, Cullianjee Cuchura; 300 bags linseed, R. Ii Brothers.

Thomas Wilson (s), 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 105 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 bale cotton, N. J. Ebram; 77 bales rags, Toolsidass Cullianjee; 99 bales rags, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Mabel, 50 bales cotton, Leggatt and Co.; 280 bales cotton, Munor Hurrunchund; 150 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee Touche and Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Celia (s), 190 bales cotton, Munor Hurruckchund; 65 bales cotton, Khimjee Ramjee; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee Touche and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Jeevanmul Hemraz; 55 bales cotton, Rattonsey Coomsey and Co.

Bertie (s), 330 bags myrabollams, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 70 bales cotton, N. J. Ebram; 50 bales wool, Narrondass Rumoordass.

Palermo (s), 218 bales cotton, Ramcrushna Ragoonath; 38 cases safflower, B. B. Nanabhoy; 60 bales wool, Canjee Megjee; 100 bales cotton, Heerachund Cursonjee; 200 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 50 bales goat hair, Goolam Hussen Fazeel & Co.; 20 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 76 bales wool, Hungovan Vussonjee; 11 bales cotton, Heerachund Cursonjee; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 250 bales hemp, Heerachund Cursonjee; 300 bales cotton, J. Dulput.

European (s), 22 bales cotton, J. D. Vurid; 50 bales wool, Narondass Bamchunder; 40 bales wool, Goculdass Jewraz; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Lorne (s), 20 hhds. fish oil, Motha Munjee.

Hannah Law, 160 bales cotton, Nesservanjee Manockjee; 105 bales cotton Sewlall Ragoonath.

Elgin (s), 1,353 bundles galls, Soonderdass Mooljee; 290 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 15 bales cotton, Davee Mathu; 250 bundles coir yarn, P. Chapsey.

FOR LONDON.

Stowell (s), 1 bale goat skins, H. F. Soares; 51 bales hides and skins, S. W. A. T. N. Meera and Co.; 250 cases oilbanum, Ralli Brothers; 60 packages jaggry, Ershund Cursonjee; 10 packages jumalgota, Mucoojee Morarjee; 60 cases olibanum, Nanseybhoy Gangjee; 70 cases cassia, Allidjee Salmon and Co.; 100 cases peacock feathers, Cassum Munjee; 60 bales skins, Momedally Soorgoodin and Co.

Timas (s), 1,000 packages wet dates, Liladhur Kerpall; 100 casks cocoanut oil, and 601 rawas jaggry, Heerachund Cursonjee.

Delhi (s), 11 cases shawls, Myadass Ramchunder; 2 cases shawls, Hugilall Jowalasath; three bundles E. teeth, R. G. Mamod; 4 cases shawls, S. Goolamhusson; 1 case shawls, S. Shobharam.

FOR HAVRE.

Macedon, 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Prieswerck and Co.; 600 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Camperdown, 500 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi (s), 98 bales cotton, Kunkler Prieswerck & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi (s), 19 cases China ware, and 7 cases tea, Hajee Noor Momed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan (s), 60 cases sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 30 cases fishmaws, and sharafins, Ludhabhoy Khaksy; 6 cases sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 65 packages sharafins, and fishmaws, and 4 cases bedlium, Currimbhoy Versey; 500 packages iron, E. F. Mahomed; 100 packages red raisin, E. F. Mohamed; 1 case mother o'pearl shells, Fuzalla Khaksy; 3 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co.; 19 bales cotton, Jugnath Ramjee; 4 bundles fishmaws and 43 bundles sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 15 cases shirkfins, Fazulla Khaksy; 63 chests M. opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 84 chests M. opium, Tarachund Gunshamdas; 124 chests M. opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan (s), 15 chests M. opium, Tarachund Gunshamdas; 4 chests M. opium, R. Motecalall.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European houses yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
1,000	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	5 8 6
500	" " " fine	40 " 39 " 8½ lbs.	5 12 0
250	" " "	40 " 39 " 8½ lbs.	5 12 0
2,500	" " "	40 " 39 " 8¼ lbs.	5 8 6
500	" " "	40 " 39 " 8¼ lbs.	5 9 6
1,000	" " "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.	4 12 0
500	" " "	50 " 39 " 10 lbs.	7 2 0
500	" " "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.	4 13 0
1,000	" " T. Cloth (B. E.)	29 " 24 " 4 lbs.	2 7 6
5,000	" " Maddapollams	32 " 24 " 3 lbs.	2 1 9
2,250	Pairs " Dhoties (8 R.B.)	43 " 9 "	1 5 6
2,250	" " "	42 " 9 "	1 6 6

COTTON.

100	candies	New Hinguinghaut, full-pressed	Rs. 208
25	"	" Barsee, ready	" 233
125	"	" Veraval	" 225
150	"	" S. Dharwar	" 290
100	"	" Do.	" 290½
100	"	" Julgaum	" 271
25	"	" Akote	" 273
50	"	" Dhollera	" 268-67
100	"	" Nujar	" 268
25	"	" M. G. Broach	" 292
50	"	" Do.	" 293
75	"	Old Dholleras	" 245-29

YARNS.

20	bales	Water Twist, No. 30	As. 12½ per lb.
25	"	Mule " 40	" 11½ "
30	"	Coloured, " 30-60	" 14½ "
25	"	" " 3-60	" 14 13-16, "

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—19TH APRIL, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th April, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 19th April, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 17 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 18th April, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th April is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 43	0 1
" Galle	11 46	1 41
" Kurrachee	1 12	0 7
" Madras	6 38	0 3

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th April, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th April, 2-5 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 18th April, 7-5 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persa, Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 19.

Tyler, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, from Lucknow.

Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednugur.

Mathew, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.

Smale, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th (King) Regiment, on duty, from England.

Worgan, Colonel, R. A., on duty, from Poona.

Ward, Lieutenant, 2-90th Rifles, on leave, from Nowshera.

Johnstone, Lieutenant, 3-60th Rifles, on duty, from Nowshera.

Skottowe, Major, Madras Staff, on duty, from England.

Morison, Lieutenant, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Poona.

Thornton, Lieutenant, 60th Rifles, on duty, from Poona.

Close, Assistant Surgeon, R. A., on leave, from Kurrachee.

Saunders, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Woodcock, Captain, 5th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Benares.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 19.

Baillie, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, to rejoin, to Bhangulpore.

Ducat, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, April 16.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

The Hon. D. Arbuthnot, Ag. Collr. of Sea Customs, and of the Madras District, privilege leave for two months from or after the 6th prox.

Mr. J. H. Garstin, Collr. and Magr. of South Arcot, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough (on medical certificate), with preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days.

Maj. W. Robertson, Asst. Inspr.-Genl. of Police, preparatory leave for thirty days.

Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, Asst. to the Collr. and Magr. of Malabar, for one month.

Mr. E. B. Powell, M.A., Director of Public Instr., privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days.

Lt. F. S. Shepherd, R.E., Ex. Engr. of the 4th grade, fifteen days' privilege leave.

The Hon. the Govr. in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. R. Taylor, Ag. Acctt.-Genl. Madras, and Mr. W. Donald, Asst. to the Acctt.-Genl. to be Auditors of the Accts. of the Administrator-Genl., for the current year.

Lt.-Col. J. Goddard, R.E., assumed temporary charge of the office of the Supg. Engr. 4th Div., from Capt. J. N. Hunter, R.E., in the afternoon of the 16th inst.

Col. E. A. Foord, R.E. Supg. Engr., of the first grade, resumed charge of his office from Capt. J. Vertue, R.E., on the afternoon of the 8th inst.

Col. G. W. Walker, R.E., Supg. Engr. of the 7th Div., resumed charge of his office in the afternoon of the 9th inst. and delivered over charge on the same day to Lt.-Col. W. T. F. Farewell, with a view of proceeding to the Presidency to take up the appointment of Ag. Chief Engr. and Secy to Govt. in the P. W. D.

Col. G. W. Walker, R.E., received charge of the office of Chief Engr. and Secy. to Govt. in the P. W. D. in the afternoon of the 15th in t.

The two months' privilege leave granted to Capt. J. Vertue, R.E., in the Gazette of the 23 d Jan. 1872 is cancelled at his own request.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The service of Lt. J. H. Newill, of the S. C., 2nd Squad. Sub 1st Regt. L. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employment as Offg. Asst. Genl. Supt. for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoite, at Jaulna (Hyderabad).

The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt. Charles Walter Campbell of the Ben. Cav., Gl List, to be Adjt. of the Hon. the Govr.'s Body Guard with effect from the 9th April 1872; but to continue as Mily. Secy, to the Hon. the Govr. until further orders.

2nd Capt. (Bt.-Major) Bows Lennox Forester, of the R. A., to be a Brig. Major to complete the Establt., with effect from 19th March 1872, vice Grant who has vacated.

The undermentioned officer of the Unattached List, having completed seven years' service in the substantive rank of Lt., are promoted to the rank of Capt. from the 11th April 1872, subject to H. M.'s approval:—Lt. James McKay Macdonald, and Lt. James Kelly.

Madras S. C.—The following promotion is made, subject to H. M's approval:—

Capt. Robert Algernon Walters, having completed 20 years' service, to be Major from the 1st April 1870.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col. E. R. Miller, of the S. C., Commy. Genl., on furlough for two years, with effect from the 7th May 1872,

Major S. C. Montgomerie, of the S. C., doing general duty French Rocks, on furlough for two years.

Surg. H. T. Shaw, in medical charge Native Inf. Depot, and European Arty Veteran Company, Palaveram, on furlough for two years. This officer being recommended by a Medical Board, is entitled to any passage allowance, &c., payable from the Military Fund.

Capt. H. Porteous, of the S. C., in charge of Pensioners and holders of Family Certificates at Guntoor, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency to appear before a medical board, preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After. packet
United Kingdom	April 22	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	May 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	April 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	" 23	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	May 6	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Apr 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

For the United Kingdom.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 7 P.M.:—

Monday	Apr. 22	Friday	Aug. 23
"	" 29	"	" 30
"	May 6	"	Sept. 6
"	" 13	"	" 13
"	" 20	"	" 20
"	" 27	Monday	" 30
Friday	Jun. 7	"	Oct. 7
"	" 14	"	" 14
"	" 21	"	" 21
"	" 28	"	" 28
"	July 5	"	Nov. 4
"	" 12	"	" 11
"	" 19	"	" 18
"	" 26	"	" 25
"	Aug. 2	"	Dec. 2
"	" 9	"	" 9
"	" 16	"	" 16
"	" 23	"	" 23
"	" 30	"	" 30

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BOURNE—April 16th, the wife of Mr. W. G. Bourne, District Traffic Superintendent B. B. & C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad, of a son.

WILKINSON—April 19th, at the Marine Lines, Esplanade, the wife of Clement Wilkinson, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FLEMING—April 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Nathaniel Fleming, of a son.

GORDON—April 8th, at Jullundhur, the wife of Lewis Gordon, E.q., of a son.

JENKINSON—April 13th, at "The Priory," Mussoorie, the wife of E. G. Jenkinson, B.C.S., of a son.

LANGER—At 39, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, the wife of Fred. Langer, of a son.

LEE—April 11th, at Agra, the wife of Joseph G. Lee, Civil Engineer, of a daughter.

NOYES—April 10th, at Agra, the wife of D. E. H. Noyes, Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CRONAN—CROKER—April 15th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev. Dr. S. Fennelly, Vicar Apostolic of Madras, assisted by the Very Rev. J. Colgan and Rev. Hennessey, Mr. Thomas Cronan, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Ensign and Dy. Asst. Comy. John Croker.

DEATHS.

BOONE—April 15th, at Nagode, the infant son of Captain Boone, M.S.C.

GORDON—April 8th, at Jullundhur, Halkett McLeod, the infant son of Lewis Gordon, Esq.

HARRIS—April 15th, at Berhampore, of cholera, Charles Joseph Honey, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

PHILLIPS—April 14th, at 7, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, Ethel Emma, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, aged 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872.

AT the meeting of the Bench on Thursday, at which unfortunately the arrival of the mail prevented many Justices from being present, Mr. Hope made a personal explanation regarding his salary which calls for remark from us, more particularly as Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, most unwarrantably assuming to speak in the name of the whole Bench, assured Mr. Hope that he "and every Justice" knew that "the "salary of Rs. 3,500 was given irrespectively "of reductions." Mr. Dosabhoy may speak for himself, but we will thank him not to make general statements of this kind without first taking some slight degree of trouble to ascertain whether he is entitled to speak in the name of any other Justice, Native or European, than himself. We affirm, and we speak in the name of at least a score of Justices with whom we have had the opportunity of communicating on the subject, that the increased salary was granted to Mr. Hope solely and wholly because it was understood that, under new rules issued by the Government of India, one-fifth of his pay would be deducted by the State while he remained in the service of the Municipality. We say, further, that the Governor of Bombay himself asked several Justices to vote for giving Mr. Hope Rs. 3,500 a month on this very ground; and, as the Commissioner has been good enough to express his "surprise" at certain remarks which have recently appeared in "the newspapers," we are constrained to point out that, a fortnight before Mr. Hope was nominated by the Bench, we took upon ourselves the responsibility of recommending that the extra pay it was understood he asked for should be voted to him, and offered the following reasons for this recommendation:—

A more formidable obstacle to Mr. Hope's acceptance of the office was raised by the question what would be the amount of the Municipal Commissioner's pay? Some of the local reformers have, unwisely as we think, been clamouring for a reduction of the salary of Rs. 3,000 a month allowed to the Commissioner. It is surely better to get a man of first-rate capacity for this post, than to fix the pay so low that no one will care to take the appointment except as a stepping-stone to something better. Mr. Hope, however, would not have been satisfied even with Rs. 3,000 a month, and for a very good reason. A recent order, published in the *Gazette of India*, requires all servants of Government employed in Native States or by Municipalities to contribute one-fifth of their pay and allowances if they wish to retain a claim to the same absentee allowances and pension as they would be entitled to if they remained in the service of their own Government. By this rule, Mr. Hope's salary in Bombay would have been reduced from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,400, while his pay as Collector of Surat is already Rs. 2,530 a month, so that he would actually have been a loser by the change of appointment. It was natural, therefore, that Mr. Hope should refuse to come here for less than Rs. 3,750 a month, which would have left him just Rs. 3,000 as the real amount of his salary—a sum not more than equivalent to what he gets in the cheaper station of Surat, but more than the Municipality of Bombay can afford to pay. The Government has, in these circumstances, been compelled, however reluctantly, to give up its intention of bringing Mr. Hope to Bombay.

We may be permitted to express our own conviction that not one Justice of the Peace—with the exception, of course, of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—would have voted for the higher scale of pay, if it had been supposed that Mr. Hope would pocket the whole sum of Rs. 3,500 a month. Be it understood that we are not of those who find fault with the way in which the present Commissioner has done and is doing the special work for which he was appointed. He has, we admit, done excellent service to the Municipality; but that service could have been well paid by a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month. Mr. Hope says no Justice can have expected that he would come down here for a less salary than Mr. Crawford's. No; and that is why the Bench gave Rs. 3,500, on the understanding that the Government would make up the balance of the deduction of one-fifth, leaving Mr. Hope the clear Rs. 3,000. That this was the arrangement is clear from the admissions in Mr. Hope's own speech; yet he now, when the Government of India has agreed not to make the deduction, insists on keeping the extra Rs. as stated that there are rumours of some money grant instead of refunding it to the Municipality. Let the Commissioner look at the matter in this way. When he was asked to come down here, he bargained with the local Government that he should not have less than Mr. Crawford got. The local Government, accordingly, tried what it could do with both the Government of India and the Bench. The former was appealed to not to insist on Mr. Hope's case deducting one-fifth; the latter was urged to vote a contribution sufficient to relieve Mr. Hope from the payment of the deduction if the Government of India would not give way. *Both* requests were complied with, and the result is that Mr. Hope gets his extra allowance from the Bench, and yet pays nothing out of it to the Government of India. We confess that we do not understand the reasoning of the Commissioner's speech on Thursday. The equity of the case is clear and we take the liberty of saying that; the Government of India, in all probability, made the remission prayed for in the belief that they were thereby, not enriching Mr. Hope, but helping a poor Municipality. The Commissioner's own version of the facts agrees with ours; and, after this explanation, we feel that we are justified in expressing "surprise" at Mr. Hope's conduct in continuing to draw a salary of Rs. 3,500 a month from the Municipality of Bombay.

THE *Saturday Review*, in an article headed "Pay and Expenses in the Army," makes many pertinent remarks regarding extravagance in regiments, and the absurdly disproportionate expenditure, when we take into consideration the difference that in many instances exists between the incomes of the entertainer and the entertained; and, taking a rather extre

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Kurrachee, Captain J. B. Gaven, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—F. Klingelhoefer, and twenty-six deck passengers.

The ship Ashgrove, 1,348 tons, Captain J. Fullerton, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (December 11th) with a cargo of 1,765 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Aretusa, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay yesterday (Thursday) afternoon. This steamer will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste about the 10th May.

The s.s. Benledi, 999 tons, Captain J. W. Buchanan, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (April 6th) with a cargo of 1,831 bags rice, 1,443 bags sugar, 374 bales jute, and 1,182 packages gunny bags.

The s.s. Persia, 765 tons, Captain G. Merlo, arrived yesterday from Genoa &c., with a cargo of 3,427 cases spirits and wines, 21 cases fruits, 36 cases papers, 4 cases saffron, and the following passengers:—

From Genoa—Messrs. Fenoi, Cussy, Elliot, Scottow, Sibille and friend, and Mr. and Mrs. Colmann.
From Naples—Messrs. Anthony and Brooke.

The s.s. Lorne, 1,084 tons, Captain M. G. Butcher, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 4,538 bales cotton, 479 bales wool, 168 cwts linseed, 274½ cwts rapeseed, 677 cwts galls, 473 cwts coir yarn, 4287 cwt hemp, 252 bales jute, and the following passengers:—Mr. Haydon and three children, Captain and Mrs. Mathews and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Fell, and fifty-seven deck passengers for Aden.

The following passengers arrived at Madras on the 16th, per P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Sumatra:—

From Southampton to Madras—Mr. Grant, Mr. Wright, and Rev. Mr. O. Dene.
From Brindisi to Madras—Miss Haswell, Miss Sisson, Miss Chandler, and Miss Rand.
From Southampton to Calcutta—Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Stewart and child, and Mr. Mactaviane.
From Brindisi to Calcutta—Signor Butti.
From Ceylon to Madras—Mr. Proctor.
From Ceylon to Calcutta—Mr. King.
1 European female servant (Calcutta), 7 natives and 3 infants (Madras), and 3 natives (Calcutta).

The following passengers sailed from Madras on the 16th, per P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Khedive:—

From Madras to Southampton—Mrs. VansAgnew, three children, 2 infants, and 2 native servants, Miss White, child, 2 infants and native servant, Capt. and Lieut. Col. R. H. Davies, Capt. A. S. Glove, Major Rowley, child and native servant, Mrs. Gosling, Mrs. Thornton and 2 children, Colonel and Mrs. J. Carpendale, Miss Carpendale, 3 children, and 2 native servants, James Hunter, Esq., Mrs. Hunter, Miss Donrnan, 2 Misses Hunter, 2 children, infant and East Indian nurse, Staff Surgeon Major G. A. F. Shelton, Mr. and Mrs. John Cargill and infant, and Mr. Andrew Rennie.
For Brindisi—Col. Sir Thomas and Lady Peyton, and Col. Woolley.
For Suez—Mrs. Thornton's ayah.
For Galle—Mr. McDougal.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

	April.	High Water. Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Time.	Low Water. Height.
		H. M.	Ft. In.	H. M.	Ft. In.
9	Saturday..... 20	2 36 m	3 5	8 37 m	0 2
9	Sunday 21	3 36 a	3 8	9 7 m	0 4
10		4 7 m	4 10	9 36 a	0 6
10	Monday..... 22	4 37 m	5 11	10 6 a	0 8
10		5 1 a	6 0	10 36 a	0 10
11	Tuesday..... 23	5 28 a	5 1	11 6 a	0 11
11		5 57 m	6 0	11 36 a	0 11
12	Wednesday ... 24	6 25 a	5 1	12 6 m	0 11
		6 54 m	5 11	12 36 m	0 10
	Thursday..... 25	7 23 a	5 10	1 6 m	0 9
1	Friday 26	7 52 a	5 8	1 36 m	0 7

Moon—Full, 23rd, 6h. 27m. P.M.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP—1872.

Committee of Management.
Major G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Five per cent will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw starters.

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided—
The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse ,, one-quarter.
The third horse ,, one-twelfth.

To close on the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 21st April.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 2 and 348.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 222, 292, and 164. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Thursday 25th, being the Feast of St. Mark, Ev. and Mart., Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 2 and 205.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 179, 301, and 11. The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (2nd celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 196 and 207.
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 180, 320, and 297.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
8 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 111 (The Lamb's high banquet), and 147 (Jesu, Thy mercies are untold.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 164 (We love the place, O God), 146 (Conquering kings their titles take), and 142, part 3, (Jerusalem the golden).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 145, 1-7, (Tune, Colchester—No. 72.)
Psalm 43, 3-5, (Tune, Invocation—No. 83.)
Paraphrase 63, (Tune, Warwick—No. 101.)
Anthem—"Saviour, hear our pleading."—Para. 63.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 65, 1-4, (Tune, Stephen's—No. 49.)
Psalm 119, 57-60, (Tune, Glencairn—No. 78.)
Paraphrase 32, (Tune, Grafenberg—No. 134.)
Anthem—"Oh how amiable are thy dwelling."—Para. 158.

In Harbour.

Divine Service will be held in Bombay Harbour at 11 A.M. on Sunday, on Board H. M. hulk Auckland.

ADDRESS TO LADY MAYO FROM THE PUPILS OF THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

To Her Excellency the Right Hon. Countess of Mayo.

Madam,—We, the students and pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, beg to present to your Ladyship our small contribution of heartfelt sympathy in your terrible affliction. We are members of an institution where we are receiving the benefits of an English education, and we know that the lamented Earl Mayo was an annual contributor towards its support. We therefore feel that your Ladyship will graciously accept from us this small but sincere tribute of condolence as from the wives and daughters of many members of the Indian community who most deeply feel the severity of the loss which their country, as well as your ladyship and family, have so lately sustained.

We earnestly pray that the God of all nations, the Allwise Ruler and Controller of events, may continue His merciful support to your Ladyship and to your children in this your deep bereavement.—We have the honour to remain, Madam, your Ladyship's most humble servants,

Ratanbai D. F. Kama,
Manekbi Harichand Sadashiew,
&c. &c. &c.

Madam,—I was under the impression that the Address which I received from the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution had been kindly answered by Mr. Fitzgerald, but finding that I omitted to give it to him on leaving Perel, I now take the first opportunity expressing my deepest gratitude and sincerest thanks for the very kind expressions of sympathy for me in my great and irreparable sorrow. It will always afford me great pleasure to hear of the welfare of an institution adapted to do so much good, and in which so many who have at heart the welfare of the native female population of India are so much interested.

Begging you will kindly read this letter to the ladies who have signed the Address—Believe me, yours sincerely,

Blanche Mayo.

H.M.S. Glasgow; Red Sea, March 23.

(Letter addressed to Ratanbai D. F. Kama.)

THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

On Thursday afternoon there was a meeting of the Bench of Justices in the Durbar Room—Colonel Ballard in the chair.

Mr. Maxwell's idea of Dr. Hewlett.

Dr. Joynt rose to protest against the language used by Mr. Maxwell regarding Dr. Hewlett at last meeting, and said he thought the remark that Dr. Hewlett was a scavenger, and should be paid as such, was derogatory to the dignity of the Bench.

The Chairman called Dr. Joynt to order, and the opinion was expressed that he should not comment upon Mr. Maxwell's speech unless Mr. Maxwell were present.

Municipal Salaries.

Mr. W. B. Fellows asked the Municipal Commissioner if he purposed taking the feeling of the Bench on the subject of the three or four cases upon which he expressed himself anxious that the Bench should give separate opinion in reference to the recent sweeping measure of reductions?

Mr. Hope—I expressed my opinion very clearly to the Bench, and the Bench did not think proper to accept that opinion. On a previous occasion when the Bench equally disagreed with me, I did not carry on the conflict; and I have no intention of doing so now. Of course it is open, as far as I am aware, to any member of the Bench to bring forward any motion he may think fit on the subject. But as far as I am concerned, I consider that the question is disposed of.

The Budget—Clerk of the Peace Establishment.

Mr. Hope, after a few remarks, proposed the following motion:—"That the Clerk of the Peace's establishment amounting with previous sanction to Rs. 23,302, be accepted."

Mr. Narayen Wasudew seconded the motion.

It was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Municipal Commissioner's Salary—A personal explanation.

Mr. Hope said the next part of the Budget for consideration was that referring to the Municipal Commissioner's establishment. He wished to take this opportunity of making a personal statement, and said—This explanation has been called forth by certain remarks which I perused with a considerable deal of surprise, simply because I was not aware that any person, considering the notoriety attaching to municipal affairs before I came down here, could be unacquainted with the circumstances under which I came to Bombay. (Hear, hear.) You are aware that I was to receive a salary of Rs. 3,500 per mensem for six months. It so happened that upon the very day, or perhaps the day after negotiations were commenced with me, the Government of India passed a notification requiring that all Government servants lent to Municipalities should contribute to Government, in lieu of their pension fund and leave of absence, one-fifth of the salaries they derived from Municipalities. It was obvious that if this reduction of one-fifth, which would amount in my case to Rs. 700, were to be applied to all the existing cases, I could not have come down here, because if you deduct Rs. 700 from Rs. 3,500, and consider the other contributions required from civil servants, the result would produce a salary lower than the late Commissioner was receiving. I do not think any Justice in the island ever thought I was coming down here on a lower salary than that of Mr. Crawford. (Hear, hear.) Therefore an arrangement was come to between myself and the Government of Bombay that it should request the Government of India to apply to this case the special power reserved in one of the sections in this notification and dispense with the condition of payment of one-fifth. It was further arranged that, if the Government of India declined to concur in that recommendation, compensation should be made to me of a different nature, which being altogether of a distinct and private character it is not necessary I should here particularise. As a matter of fact, the Government of India acceded to the request of the Government of Bombay. In consequence of that the salary I draw now is Rs. 3,500, which is afterwards subject to the usual reductions that had to be paid by Mr. Crawford or any other Civil Servant. After having come down here upon that arrangement, I discovered no new application of the rule, and made no further suggestions or request to Government of any kind whatever, and nothing occurred except a correspondence as to the exact amount of the reduction.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, in justice to the Bench and in justice to Mr. Hope, had to say that he and, he thought, every Justice knew that the salary of Rs. 3,500 was given irrespective of reductions. (A Voice—"Of course; we all understood that.")

Mr. Hope—That may be, but as it has been suggested in various quarters, not once in the newspapers but more than once, that I should refund the Rs. 500, I have taken the opportunity of letting the Justices know why I don't intend to refund the Rs. 500. Mr. Hope then proposed—"That the Municipal Commissioner's establishment, amounting with previous sanction to Rs. 50,160, be accepted."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee and agreed to.

The Controller's Establishment.

Mr. Hope said the next business for consideration was the Controller's establishment. As regards the Controller they were of course limited by law to a salary of Rs. 1,500, which amount was now fully appropriated between Mr. Thorburn, who was acting, and Mr. Maidment, who was away on leave which would not expire for a couple of months yet, and he presumed some arrangement regarding the Controller's salary would probably be made in another place over which the Bench had no control before that contingency arose. Referring to another matter, Mr. Hope said the weekly statement of income was at present published only in the three European papers, and it was a matter for the Justices to consider whether it should also be published in some of the native Guzerathee or Marathi newspapers. He himself would be very glad to see it inserted in a native paper.

Mr. Taylor said this was a matter in which the Commissioner might exercise his own discretion.

In reply to Mr. Wood,

Mr. Hope said that the regular office establishment of the Controller originally numbered 33 persons, but the number was now reduced to 21 persons, which was about as low as anybody could succeed in effecting.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee said that a reduction of 25 per cent. had been shown to be effected on the expense of the Controller's and Store Department. About three years ago he proposed a reduction of one-third in this same department, but his proposal was negatived. (Hear, hear.) He now congratulated the Bench that wiser counsels had prevailed, although had his advice been carried into effect when it was given it would have resulted now in a very large net gain.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee said he was one of the Justices who had voted against Mr. Nowrojee's proposition, and his reason was that Mr. Nowrojee had simply proposed a reduction of one-third without showing how it was to be done, whereas Mr. Hope had now given the details and particulars of his reductions.

Mr. Nowrojee said he had gone into the whole matter.

Mr. Dossabhoy—Then you may congratulate yourself.

Mr. Narayen Wassudew—And we won't grudge you the glory. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hope's motion was then carried.

The Assessment Department.

Mr. Hope, in laying before the Bench the detailed statement of the assessment department, remarked that in past years a little special assistance had been granted to the public land conveyance collector when he found himself getting into arrears in the matter of causing carts and so on to be licensed. Usually he got some peons from the police department for a month or two months just as they were required. That being the case, it was quite impossible to budget for such an item. Within the last week or so he had been obliged to sanction five men to the collector for one month, and perhaps this item might be debited to the discretional contingencies.

After some discussion, the Commissioner moved, Dr. Blaney seconded, and the Bench adopted the following resolution:—"That the establishment of the Assessment Department, subject to the necessary correction on account of the reduction of the salary of the assessor, be accepted at Rs. 51,743."

The Collection Department.

Mr. Hope—We now come to the collection department. With regard to the item of Rs. 1,400 per mensem for percentage and commission, I may mention incidentally that to a very great extent the suggestions of Mr. Fellows, so far as I have been able to learn them—for I confess I have not yet had time to go into them thoroughly—have been anticipated by about three or four months. All receivers in the collection department are now paid by so much per bill they collect—a plan adopted last December, I think. They get a small salary, and all the rest depends merely upon their own exertions. As to the collections of the town duties, I am in treaty with Government to collect these dues for a percentage in the same way as the railway companies. So far as returns from the railway companies are concerned, there is a considerable amount of check. Mr. Ryan submits to me every month returns of a very satisfactory character so far as they compare the current month with the previous month, and show exactly wherein an increase or a decrease may be; and Mr. Ryan always appears to take a great interest in the subject, because if there is a falling off he brings it to my notice and endeavours to explain it. Mr. Hope then moved—"That the establishment of the Collection Department, subject to the necessary correction on account of the reduction of the salary of the Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Collector, be accepted at Rs. 85,208."

Mr. Wood seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee thought that in these times, when everything was so dear, the Bench might deal with its low-paid officers a little more liberally, and give them more commission than the one anna and a half that was proposed. These men had to give security to a large amount, so that their emoluments would be reduced to about Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month.

Mr. Hope said he would give a little information to Mr Nowrojee upon this point. This system of percentage and commission was introduced to a considerable extent by the advice of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee. He and Mr. Hope had made calculations, and found that the collectors would receive upon an average not less than Rs. 26 per mensem, so that what had been said about Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 was scarcely correct. The calculation made was a very easy one, because, knowing the number of bills, they had just to put an anna and a half upon the lot. He might say he had had the utmost difficulty in introducing this system, and he had met with more opposition in the collector's department than he had in any other department of the Municipality, so that if there was anything which could possibly make him wish to stay in office longer it would be to have the satisfaction of seeing pushed through the work he had begun in that department. For a considerable time it could not be moved into the heads of these men that they must work or they would not get pay, but after one month's experience some of them, who had been collecting about 16 bills and were drawing about Rs. 40, found that they would only get 16 annas. During the past month they had been making an average of Rs. 19, and the most active men were making Rs. 24. It had been clearly proved that if a man exerted himself moderately he could collect 200 bills, and he had no doubt that as soon as the collectors saw they could make Rs. 30 they would try to make it. The men who were habitually lazy it was proposed to discharge, leaving only the good men, so that instead of the 73 whom he found in the office there would be only about 40 left. During the last two or three days the Municipality had been getting in about Rs. 15,000 a day, and notwithstanding exceptional circumstances the difference between the present and a short time ago was very remarkable.

Mr. Fellows—I think I understood you to say that you have introduced the system recently of paying partly by fixed fee and partly by commission?

Mr. Hope—I issued the order on the 26th December.

Mr. Fellows—I feel very much flattered, because you have taken up a system I have worked for fifteen years, with the slight modification that I gave them all commission and no fixed pay.

Rao Saheb Mundlik threw out a hint that the house-owners' rates might be publicly advertised and made payable into the Municipal office, so as further to reduce the cost attending collectors.

Mr. Hope said a change of this nature was one that could be only effected by an alteration in the law. General Marriott's committee had completely provided for that system, and it would be seen from the draft Act that every person will be obliged to pay personally into a central receiving office in his division of the city within a period of one month from the date that he is served with a bill. Notices are to be dispensed with, and every bill will be in the form of a notice. Mr. Hope said he had no doubt this system would work very satisfactorily.

The motion was then carried.

The Police.

Mr. Hope brought forward the next item, that of police. The Justices of course were aware that the Bench were obliged under the present law to pay such amount for the police as Government might fix. As a matter of fact there had always been a sort of debateable boundary on this point which had never been settled, and the Municipal Commissioner and Controller always skirmished over the questions of contingent allowances, house rents, and so on. In December last also there was a good deal of debate about house rents of police inspectors. He had brought down the figures in the budget as much as it was within his present legal power to bring them. Regarding the strength of the force he had nothing to say, as he had had no means of judging of it.

Mr. Wood called Mr. Hope's attention to the following remarks in his Budget—"With the view of informing myself whether the police are distributed in the manner most suitable for the peace, and most economical, considering their strength, I last month called on the Commissioner of Police for a detailed distribution return of the force, such as is in general use in the Mofussil. This he has refused to furnish, being under the belief that section 225, Act II. of 1865, though it places the Police Commissioner under the authority of the Municipal Commissioner 'for the purposes of this Act and the maintenance of the peace,' does not warrant the latter in making the demand." Mr. Wood wanted to know whether Mr. Hope had yet obtained this return.

Mr. Hope regretted to say he had not obtained the return. He had suggested that Government might supply him with a copy of the returns, but to this he had had no answer yet.

Mr. Taylor was of opinion that it was only through Government, and not through the Commissioner, that the returns could be obtained.

In reply to a question by Mr. Nowrojee as to what kind of stores were referred to in the marginal note, "Stores to the value of Rs. 15,000 have been ordered from England,"

Mr. Hope explained that the expenditure was for hoses for the engines and a number of other things connected with them. He then moved—"That the cost of the establishment of the Commissioner of Police be accepted at Rs. 3,76,462, subject to the necessary correction on account of the reduction of the personal allowance of the Commissioner of Police."

Dr. Joynt seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee thought persons whose property required the fire engines should be charged a fee.

Mr. Narayen Wassodew said it would be a hardship to make a man pay whose house had been burned. (Laughter.)

The motion was carried.

The Health Department.

Mr. Hope said the next head of the Budget was the Health Department. Referring to the resolution concerning the conveyance of dead animals to Coorla, instead of permitting their exposure at Antop Hill, he said the cost of the change had been estimated by the Health Officer at Rs. 2,740 per annum, or in round numbers Rs. 3,000. The net increase of cost to the Municipality would be Rs. 3,000. For the remainder of the months of the present year, the proportionate amount would be Rs. 2,250.

At this stage the chairman's attention was called to the fact that there was no quorum present, and he adjourned the meeting till Thursday next.

THE FATAL COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

Yesterday an adjourned inquest was held at the office of Dr. Hewlett, coroner, concerning the death of Janum, woman, who was drowned last week in consequence of the foundering of the bugalow Palkee.

Mr. David Jolley said—I am the Harbour Master of Bombay. I have heard the evidence taken before this inquest. If that is correct, the captain of the steam ship Livorno was steering a proper course at the time of the collision. There is no regulation against vessels entering the port without having a pilot on board—that is to say, they may come up as far as the inner light vessel and anchor. They are not allowed to come up among the shipping, and they are not allowed after having anchored within port limits to weigh without permission. This refers to vessels subject to pilotage. I heard the directions read that were printed in the general chart belonging to the captain of the Livorno. I believe these directions are extracts from Horseburgh's Directory. The directions are quite correct as far as entering the port is concerned, but applied to the old regulation of pilotage before the pilot schooners were stationed outside. I have known Bombay Harbour for thirty years, and was a pilot for the port for about eighteen years. I produce the regulations framed by the Master Attendant's order. (The witness here read some portion of it.) The Master Attendant has no establishment to enforce these being carried out. It would be perfectly simple for the Customs authorities to decline to give a port clearance until they were satisfied that the vessel wanting its port clearance was provided with a lantern of the description ordered. This course should be especially followed as regards vessels carrying passengers. I do not ascribe any culpable negligence to the captain of the steamer for having run down the bugalow. It might have happened had a pilot been in charge. I heard the description of the lantern stated to have been lighted on board the bugalow, and I am of opinion that, taking into consideration the time they had been lighted, that the light must have been very dim even if they had not gone out; and also that from the position in which they were said to have been placed, being under each end of the spar, they could not have been readily distinguished from on board the steamer even at a quarter of a mile's distance.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the jury came to the conclusion that the woman's death was caused by drowning in the sea, the result of an accidental collision between the steam ship Livorno and the buttela Palkee.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Hill of Tripathi.—The Secretary of State has approved of the proceedings of the Madras Government in connexion with the establishment of a police station on the hill of Tripathi.

The Black Town Murder Case.—We learn that the murderer Veerasawmy, who stabbed a native girl to death, has recovered from the injuries that he had inflicted on his own person. The man is excepted to be put on his trial before one of the Town Police magistrates either to-day or to-morrow.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Madrassee Bound for England.—Mr. Venoatasawmy Naidoo, Mr. P. Vencatachella Chetty, Mr. P. Vencatakristnamah Naidoo, and Mr. C. Sabapathiah, will leave Madras in a few days for England. The two first named gentlemen go on a visit of pleasure, and will return to Madras in about six months. Mr. Venoatakristnamah Naidoo, a teacher of the London Mission School, will study for the bar; and Mr. Sabapathiah, who is a pleader at Cuddapah, may also remain in England to be called to the bar.—*Madras Mail.*

Kidnappers.—There is a gang of kidnappers wandering about Kuprail and that neighbourhood in the terai. Two of Mr. Southby's coolies had a narrow escape; the grogshop-keeper at Kuprail had a narrow escape; one man was taken away from Mutteegara. They are supposed to be some people from Cooch Behar who are building a new bridge and are convinced that they must sacrifice three old men, three women, and three young lads before the bridge can become a permanent structure. An ignorant man would fancy that the authorities would have interfered with this little game, but you can do anything in the terai, or for that matter all over Bengal.—*Darjeeling News.*

The Weather and Tea Prospect at Darjeeling.—Another smart thunderstorm passed over Darjeeling, on Thursday afternoon last, the 11th instant. The lightning was rather severe, and we hear that it struck the dwelling-house of Mr. Christison at Tukvar, shattering a chimney and injuring his little child. We all sympathise with him and Mrs. Christison at the danger and wonderful escape. Two coolies were also knocked down on the Bannockburn Estate. These constant thunderstorms are bringing considerable additions to the tea bins. The reports one hears of the prospects of the tea season are contradictory. Some of the lucky planters are ahead of last year. The Singell Company has already topped its 500 mds., and is making 50 mds. daily. It certainly had not done so well last year: several other hill gardens are ahead of last season, and most of the terai gardens are far ahead. So whatever may be said of other tea districts, Darjeeling has nothing to grumble at.—*Ibid.*

A Deputy Magistrate Missing.—We are sorry to state that there can be no doubt now about Mr. J. F. Campbell, the Deputy Magistrate of Hanskowa, having taken French leave. It is supposed he is endeavouring to get away from the country altogether, and as the authorities seem to suspect he will try and embark from Bombay, Mr. Stack, the District Superintendent of Police, has received orders to proceed forthwith to Bombay for the purpose of arresting him. Mr. Campbell has left his ponies and all or the greator part of his own private property behind, and written to the Deputy Commissioner resigning his situation. There are rumours that some money is missing from the Hauskowa treasure chest, but there may have been many fingers in such a fine pie. There is a good deal of business that must be transacted at the Hauskowa kutcherry: natives put up with the amla or stay in the neighbouring villages at night, but it is very awkward for planters. Why the kutcherry was put in such an out-of-the-way jungle is a puzzle.—*Ibid.*

East Indian Railway Traffic.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 6th April 1872, £47,316-2-5. Corresponding week last year, £51,172-9-3. Decrease, £3,856-6-10. From 1st January to 6th April 1872, £7,52,835-15-11. From 1st January to 8th April 1871, £7,09,552-17-9. Increase, £43,282-18-2. Miles open week ending 6th April 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 6th April 1872, £36-19-4. Corresponding week last year £39-19-11. Decrease, £3-0-7. *Jubbulpore Line*—Earnings week ending 6th April 1872, £3,360-6-7. Corresponding week last year, £3,423-7-10. Decrease, £63-1-3. From 1st January to 6th April 1872, £46,564-1-4. From 1st January to 8th April 1871, £44,051-10-4. Increase, £2,512-11-0. Miles open week ending 6th April 1872, 223. Corresponding week last year, 223. Per mile open week ending 6th April 1872, £15-1-4. Corresponding week last year, £15-7-0. Decrease, £0-5-8.

Narrow Escape of a Train.—It was reported on Tuesday night to the Railway authorities at this station that a down passenger train had run over something on this side of the Jumna Bridge. Inquiries were at once made, and a boulder was found placed on the rail. Fortunately, except a severe shock, no damage was sustained, but the danger was great, for had the train been overturned at this point, the most disastrous results would have followed. We hope the delinquents will be ferreted out and punished.—*Pioneer.*

Calcutta University.—We learn that the Senate of the Calcutta University have at last deemed it necessary to give a more scientific training to the undergraduates aspiring to a Bachelor's degree. Two courses of study have been sanctioned, and a candidate is allowed the option of taking up either. One of these comprises English, a classical language, mixed Mathematics, and two of the following three subjects:—History, Philosophy, Pure Mathematics. The other prescribes English Mathematics, Chemistry, Physical Geography, and one of the following:—Physics, Zoology, Botany, Geology. As far as the B. A. examination is concerned, the subjects have been wisely selected. It has, however, been considered impossible to introduce a course of scientific study into schools, so that virtually the mass of professedly educated natives must remain quite ignorant of the most common scientific facts. We think it ludicrous that a graduate of a University should be ignorant of the existence of more than four elements, and of the combination of the simplest bodies in nature. No doubt it would be necessary to teach sciences in a popular manner, that is, for the most part through the medium of the vernaculars. The popular tracts on scientific subjects, which are in course of publication, under the editorship of men like Professors Huxley and Tyndall, might be translated into the vernaculars, and be put into the hands of the native students with great advantage. That the University should at last recognize the great importance of physics and the natural sciences is matter of congratulation, but students of the colleges and schools ought to know something of science before they enter the University.—*Ibid.*

Rev. A. R. Symonds.—We hear that the Rev. A. R. Symonds, Madras Diocesan Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Principal of Sullivan's Gardens Theological Seminary, is about to receive, on the eve of his departure for England, several parting gifts from those who have worked with and under him. The students of Sullivan's Gardens are to present their souvenir to Mr. Symonds on Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock. A numerous gathering is expected on the occasion.—*Madras Times.*

Artistic Butchery in the Mofussil.—A butcher had a cow to kill, and as usual he wished to know what parts the several residents might be pleased to order. Being a man of very few words (in the pen-and-ink way) our butcher, instead of bringing a list marked with sirloin, rib, &c., simply brought round his cow and marked each sahib's order with chalks of colours on the part selected! The cow that had come out as respectable a looking cow as need be, went home to execution in the garb of a harlequin, a living directory of the neighbourhood.—*Ibid.*

Gored by an Infuriated Bison.—The report we published yesterday of the doings of an infuriated bison, or wild buffalo, on the Asambu Hills in South Travancore, has been confirmed by another correspondent, who gives a few additional particulars. He writes:—"A rather serious accident occurred on this range a few days ago. Mr. A. Grant, a coffee planter on these hills, was tossed and gored by a bison. He had shot the animal the previous evening and was looking at it the next morning, supposing it to be dead, when it jumped on its feet and charged him. He did not see soon enough what it was about, his attention being occupied with a dead *sambur* lying near, so that he was unable to get out of the way. The bison put both its horns into him, happily only in the leg, *and carried him twenty yards, when it dropped down dead.* The wounds were dressed by an apothecary from the neighbouring town of Nagercoil. Dr. Thomas, the well-known and skilful surgeon, also came up to see him from Palamcottah, and a dresser has been left to look after him. He has been brought to the Mahendragherry Coffee Estate. There does not seem to be much imminent danger to life, but it seems doubtful whether a leg that has had two bison horns *through it* will ever be quite what it was. Mr. Alexander Grant is the keenest shikari on these Asambu hills, but unfortunately he is exceedingly near-sighted. He has over and over again been engaged in hunting expeditions, and has almost always been remarkably successful, even against the larger and fiercer game. This is his first accident."—*Ibid.*

An Extraordinary Theft of Cattle.—On the 13th instant four Hindus and one Mahomedan were charged before one of the Deputy Magistrates of Howrah with having in their possession at Ulubariah a large herd of cattle belonging to several parties, which the defendants had stolen from time to time. It appears that the defendants had stolen at various times, previous to their detection, thirty-two cows from somewhere on this side of the river opposite Ulubariah ghat, which they ferried over and allowed to graze on the fields. While the herd were grazing, the owner of one of the cattle indentified his property, which was among the lot, and which he had lost some time previously. The police being immediately informed, the defendants were arrested. During the police investigation some more owners of the cattle were traced out, and they also severally identified their property. The evidence of the ghat manji, the sarkar in charge of the ferry, and several other witnesses, proved the above facts. The sarkar further stated that they had not paid the toll for the cattle, although they had promised to pay on their return, after the cattle had done grazing. The evidence being quite conclusive as to their guilt, the Deputy Magistrate convicted and sentenced each of the defendants to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—*Englishman.*

The Calcutta Native Hospital.—At the annual meeting of the Governors of the Native Hospital—Sir Richard Couch (presiding), Lord Ulick Brown, Raja Kalikrishna Bahadur, R. Tagore, Esq., M. Rustomjee, Esq., and E. Gubboy, Esq., being present—the Secretary read an abstract from the Hospital Annual Report for 1871, from which it appeared that no fewer than 400,748 outpatients had been treated at the Native Hospital and its dispensaries. The circumstances of the indoor patients have much improved, as from a death-rate of some 20 per cent. to patients treated, the mortality has gradually diminished to 5 per cent. Nor does it appear that this improvement arises from the character of the cases under treatment, for last year there were 69 capital operations performed in the hospital and 484 fractures of various kinds under treatment. The income of the hospital is derived from Government donations, interest on funded property, and public donations, amounting in all to Rs. 48,886 5. The sum expended during the year was Rs. 54,481-5-7, but of this amount Rs. 6,992-7 were expended on repairs, and Rs. 1,393-12-6 on laying on of water. A legacy of Rs. 10,000 having just been received from W. E. DeSouza, Esq., sole executor to the estate of the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus DeSouza, the Governors directed that a tablet should be raised in the hospital to the memory of one who has left so munificent a donation to the institution. The Governors enquired from the superintendent of the hospital as to the steps he had taken regarding the removal of the hospital to the river-bank. Dr. Macnamara explained that the matter had been sent up to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as far back as the 15th of October last, but that no definite reply had been got on the subject, and until such answer was received nothing more could be done. The Governors are in favour of the proposed change, and in fact all concerned are anxiously looking forward to receiving a favourable reply from Mr. Campbell before long.—*Ibid.*

Serious Assault on the E. B. Railway.—Babu Shamacharn Sandyal, late station-master at Chogdah, surrendered to his bail before the Magistrate of Ranaghat to answer charges brought against him by Guard W. H. Fisher of wrongful confinement, torture, and grievous hurt. Charges were also brought against him by Police Superintendent Mr. T. C. Auty (on behalf of the Railway Company) for criminal breach of trust, embezzlement, obstructing Guard Fisher when in charge of a train, and mischief. The defendant pleaded not guilty to all the charges, but stated that the reason why he made a prisoner of Guard Fisher was that he considered him drunk and unfit for duty. The witnesses for the prosecution were Mr. T. C. Auty, Dr. Ayres, medical officer for the Railway Company, Mr. F. Colman, driver, Guards Fisher and Clarke, G. Green, fireman, and all the native clerks on the station. It appeared from the evidence adduced that on the night of the 19th March, as Guard Fisher was proceeding from Sealdah to Goalando, in charge of the 8 P.M. up mail-train, the native station-master of Chogdah, where the train has to stop for a few minutes, suddenly set upon Mr. Fisher when he was looking after his duties on the platform, and with the assistance of six of his subordinates threw him down and forced him into the privy, where he was locked up. The station-master then put his booking-clerk into the guards' van, and gave the signal to the driver, who in the darkness of the night did not perceive the occurrence, and the train moved on leaving the guard behind. After the train left, the station-master and his assistants tied the guard's hands and feet tightly with cords, beat him with sticks, and poked him in the ribs and back with sharp-pointed sticks, until his body was badly bruised. They then confined him in a small room nine feet by seven, where he remained for two hours, nearly suffocated from want of ventilation. Fortunately another train passed at this time, and the driver (Mr. Colman), hearing a European's voice cry ing out for help, stopped the train, and asked the babu what the matter was, who gave him an evasive answer. Hearing the cries still repeated, Mr. Colman, with his fireman and the guard, forced the room door, and found Mr. Fisher in the state before described. Mr. Prestage, the agent, was made acquainted with the arrest of Fisher by Mr. Lyall, one of the passengers of the train, who also saw the proceedings, and who wrote to him from Baggulah. The Agent immediately ordered the Superintendent of the Railway Police to make enquiries, which ended in the babu being taken into custody. A few days previous to this taking place, Mr. Fisher had accused the babu of taking some fish from his train, which perhaps might be the cause of his conduct on this occasion. Of course, he has been dismissed from the employ. The charge of criminal breach of trust and embezzlement lay in defendant having broken open a safe in his office belonging to the company, and taken from it a quantity of money in order to accuse the Europeans, when they released Guard Fisher from confinement, of having committed this crime; but the sum was afterwards traced to him, and recovered from him by Superintendent Auty. The case for the prosecution having closed, and no further defence having been made, the magistrate postponed his judgment until Saturday, the 20th instant. Defendant was again admitted to bail in Rs. 400.—*Ibid.*

CANTONMENT-LAWS.

Although the conclusion at which the Court which tried the Nusseerabad case arrived was one for which the public generally was prepared, as soon as all the facts of the case were known—since it was inconceivable that two officers of Her Majesty's Army should be convicted in a Criminal Court for carrying out some orders which they had received—it does not follow that the military authorities were guilty of no indiscretion, or that the law which permits men to commit indiscretions with impunity, should rem

THE LATE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

THE story of the late Earl of Aberdeen's life loses none of its features in the statement of Sir Roundell Palmer before the House of Lords. There can be no doubt that this young nobleman voluntarily renounced for a time the advantages of wealth and position to take service in the humble capacity of mate aboard a small merchant vessel; and that in that position he lost his life, while engaged in duties hardly above those of a common seaman. Further, it appears that he not only concealed his true name and rank, but prided himself upon living entirely upon the wages of the calling which he had chosen to adopt. To call this a "Romance of the Peerage," is clearly no exaggeration, and Sir Bernard Burke may from this story add a chapter to his interesting volume in no degree behind any of its predecessors in the way of romantic details. For all this, however, it is not difficult to imagine motives and feelings sufficient to account for what is at first sight so extraordinary. It has been stated that it was well known to Lord Aberdeen's family that he took a warm interest in the question of improving the condition of our merchant seamen, and that he had a fixed belief that there were evils in the present system which are not beyond the reach of legislation, but which could only be thoroughly understood by one who had seen practical service. When we add to this the old charm of a sea life, so potent over the imginations of young Englishmen; and that love of rough enterprise and adventure which is conspicuous in these days in the higher ranks of English life, the case of the Earl of Aberdeen is at least intelligible. The story of his life, though having some superficial resemblance, is a widely different one from that monstrous tissue of impossibilities with which the Tichborne claimant attempted to support his fraudulent pretensions. A sea life, though rough, is a very different thing from the work of a slaughterman: and there is no reason to believe that Lord Aberdeen contemplated more than a brief trial of a sailor's duties. He certainly did not inflict upon his friends the cruel and meaningless hoax of inducing them to believe him dead while still living. On the contrary, he appears to have corresponded constantly with his family. Had he lived there is no reason to doubt that he would have soon found his way back to England, perhaps to publish with Mr. Murray a narrative of his adventures before the mast, which would have run for a season and been forgotten. It is after all the melancholy end of his adventures which renders them most striking to the imagination. Of the fact, in the face of the evidence adduced, there cannot unhappily be any doubt; but the Aberdeen family will be fortunate if no pretender should be found in future years claiming to have been picked up by some indefinite ship and unknown captain.—*Graphic.*

LADY MAYO'S PENSION.

(*Saturday Review*, March 23.)

THE Secretary of State for India, sitting in Council, has passed a Resolution assigning a pension to Lady Mayo, together with a sum of money as a provision for her younger children. As this Resolution has not unnaturally excited remark, it is worth while to examine it in what appears to be its logical sequence. It begins by setting forth the circumstances which, in the opinion of the Secretary and his Council, entitle the widow and family of the late Governor-General of India to some mark of public gratitude. Lord Mayo rendered eminent services as Viceroy; while in office he maintained the dignity of the Crown with munificence, and he was killed "by a deed of violence to which "he was exposed in the discharge of this public duty." As far as words go, this acknowledgment of Lord Mayo's services, without going beyond the truth, is sufficiently handsome and unrestrained. It is true that there are some other considerations which either were, or ought to have been, taken into account in fixing the amount of these allowances; but it was unnecessary, and it might perhaps have been improper, to refer to them in a formal manner. Enough is said in the Resolution to justify a liberal grant for the bereaved family; and if the Duke of Argyll and his colleagues, having got thus far, had asked anybody else to supply the conclusion to which their argument seemed unmistakably to point, there can be little doubt that the figures would have been very different from those which now wind up the Resolution. It might have been expected that such a prelude would lead up naturally to a substantial result. It is not without a shock of surprise that, after reading about eminent services, personal munificence, and violent death in the discharge of public duties, we come to a proposal to wipe off all obligations by a life annuity of £1,000 to Lady Mayo, and a grant of £20,000 for the younger children. It is a pity the Secretary of State did not throw the resolution into the form of a complete syllogism; we have the minor and conclusion, but the major is wanting. Eminent services, most people would be disposed to say, deserve an eminent reward; but in the opinion of the Indian Council, if we may judge by the conclusion at which it has arrived, eminent services and a lavish personal expenditure for the benefit of the public service are sufficiently recognized, we cannot say repaid, by the smallest pension which can with decency be granted to the family of any official not of subordinate rank, who has died under circumstances which give his widow and children a claim upon the Government. One explanation of the paltriness of the allowance which was instantly suggested was that this was only the contribution of the India Office, and that it would be supplemented by a vote from the Imperial Treasure. Mr. Gladstone, when questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, affected to believe that it concerned the Indian Government alone. He said he had no official information about it; but he understood that the Resolution published in the newspapers was authentic, and no question of any other provision had, as far as he was aware, been raised. He seemed to think there was a good precedent for this parsimonious gratitude. A thousand a year was granted from the Indian revenues to the widow of the late Lord Elgin, with another £1,000 from Imperial resources, which was awarded on account of Lord Elgin's colonial and diplomatic services. Two blacks, however, do not make a white, and one shabby precedent does not justify another. Besides, if it is a question of precedents, the case of Mr. Spencer Perceval may be cited; when he was shot by Bellamy in the lobby of the House of Commons, an annuity of £2,000 and £20,000 down was assigned to his family.

It is absurd to argue this question as if it were merely one of economy. It is a question of policy, and to some extent of justice. The income of the Viceroy is fixed at an amount which is supposed to render a pension unnecessary, inasmuch as it allows a margin for legitimate savings. It may be doubted whether this is a wise or wholesome arrangement. It is not desirable that a Viceroy should be too rich, but he must be sufficiently rich to make a great position to maintain in the eyes of a people who expect to see men in authority surrounded by pomp and splendour, and who measure the extent and reality of authority pretty much by these outward signs. It is obviously important that the representative of the Queen should be on good terms with the native princes, that he should receive them at his own Court and should visit them in return, and that his dignity and hospitality should not be shamed by a comparison with those of his inferiors in rank. This kind of splendour may be very childish in itself, and some day the people of India may perhaps come to regard it with as much indifference as ourselves; but at present it is certain they attach great importance to it; and it is therefore sound policy to gratify their tastes in this respect. It is admitted that Lord Mayo, while he held the office of Governor General, maintained the dignity of the Crown with a munificence which was of advantage to imperial as well as to Indian interests. He had to bear the costly honour of a Royal visit, and he did his best to present the second son of the Queen to her distant subjects in such a manner as to leave a pleasant impression on their minds, and to create a kind of friendly personal feeling on their part towards the Crown. It was scarcely possible that the impression should be very deep, and it would be absurd to say that it made much difference in the work of governing the country; but the effect as far as it went was good; and Lord Mayo, in spending his money freely on this and on other occasions, undoubtedly rendered an important service to the country. The India Office must, by the language of its Minute, be held to approve his liberality; and it will occur to every one that if the expenditure was for the public benefit, it should have been supplied out of public funds, and not out of the Viceroy's private purse.

If Lord Mayo had not been prematurely cut off, he might perhaps have indemnified himself to some extent by future economies; as it happened, the outlay to which he was subjected rendered it impossible that he could lay aside those savings which in fact constitute the retiring pension of a Governor General. It might perhaps be more convenient that the Viceroy should have a Civil List bearing some relation to his necessary expenditure, with a pension to retire upon; but Lord Mayo's family are at least entitled to expect some equivalent for the money which Lord Mayo might have put by for them, but which he spent for the public benefit. We do not suppose that before Lord Mayo accepted the office of Viceroy he went into minute calculations as to whether it would pay better to go out or to stay at home; but the Government, in making provision for his family, might fairly take into account the prospects which lay before the late Earl if he had remained in this country. It is not desirable that a public man or his family should be a loser by his accepting an office of high rank and great responsibility. There is probably no other position in which so much depends on personal character and capacity as that of Governor-General of India, especially in the present condition of the country. It is of the utmost importance that the best man for the office should be obtained, and that, if he happens to be also a poor man, he should not be deterred from undertaking the office through a fear that he may not be able to save enough out of his income to provide for his family.

It is unnecessary to contend that the manner of Lord Mayo's death increases the obligation to make an adequate provision for his widow and children. A cynical observer might be tempted to suggest that the shabby allowance of the India Office is intended to convey to the people of India that a Governor-General is a very cheap article, so that when one is murdered, he can always be replaced, and the only expense the Government is put to is the price of a rope for the murderer and a small annuity for the family of the victim. On the other hand, it will certainly not tend to increase the respect which is entertained for a Viceroy to find how little value is placed upon his services by his grateful countrymen, when he is struck down in the midst of an active and zealous career by the hand of an assassin. It is perhaps as well that sentiment should not exercise a very strong or direct influence on questions of finance; but there is an unpleasant disparity that cannot be ignored between the profound emotion caused by the news of Lord Mayo's death and the paltry pecuniary tribute to his memory which is now offered. It is true that an adequate provision cannot be made for the family of every one who loses his life in the public service; but there are exceptions to every rule, and a Viceroy is not an ordinary official. As for the argument that what is called "the common quality of honour" in dying for one's country would be impaired if anything were granted to Lord Mayo's family which would be denied to the family of a subordinate functionary, it has not hitherto been discovered that there is anything ignoble or improper in a General being more highly paid for taking his chance of death in the rear of a battle than the private soldier who has to face the enemy in a skirmish in the front. The India Office has assigned £500 a year to the widow of Chief Justice Norman, and the grant to Lord Mayo's family should obviously be in proportion to the rank he held. It is to be hoped that the Government may see their way to remedy a discreditable piece of national parsimony by proposing a vote of money from the Imperial Treasury in addition to the allowance which is to be paid out of Indian revenues.

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In response to the appeal signed "R. O. D. Tichborne," I enclose a cheque for £5, to be paid over in trust for the purposes of his defence only. Whoever the man now confined in Newgate is, he should in common justice have a fair opportunity either to clear himself or to demonstrate satisfactorily that he is an even greater scoundrel than he is conceived to be. He has sufficiently explained that, without the aid he seeks, that opportunity will be denied him.

In common with some of your correspondents, I think that there is a mystery in this case which ought to be cleared up, and the only legitimate form our assistance to that development can take is the one now proposed by the claimant. I do not in the slightest degree pledge myself to any sympathy with or belief in him.

The claimant very properly describes the overwhelming forces that are marshalled against him. The British toady, in the shape of a member of Parliament, or any other development of modern sycophancy, may, as soon as the man has been kicked out of court, by a histrionic judge and a weary jury, applaud the ministers who bring all the power and resources of Government to the aid of enormous wealth and opportunity, in the final attempt to crush him; but, as a taxpayer, I have a right to protest against the injustice and inconsistency of their action. Some time since a number of gentlemen of high standing were charged with offences which, had they been actually committed, were infinitely worse in their nature and effects than those charged upon this man. When they were sent for trial the evidence against them was at least as strong as that on which the claimant has been committed. But the prosecutor was only a middle-class person of limited means. It was made plain to the Government that he was unable from his own resources to conduct the prosecution in a manner befitting the gravity of the case. In that instance property and position happened to be on the side of the defence—in the present instance it happens to be on the side of the prosecution. In the former case Government refused its aid—in the present case it spontaneously offers it. Can you, or they, or any reasonable person, wonder if many persons draw the conclusion that our Government is a class Government, the friend and patron of property and position? Against such unequal sympathies it is hopeless to expect a Parliament like ours to enter a protest; but Englishmen with a conscience may at least do something, by contributing to the claimant's defence, to neutralise an injustice and partiality of which they are ashamed.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD JENKINS.

5, Paper-buildings, Temple, E.C., March 27.

THE "THUNDERER."

(*Pall Mall Budget*, March 28.)

THE launch of the Thunderer, which took place last Monday at Pembroke Dockyard, is interesting from its novelty. Not only have actual launches been very rare of late years either at the Royal dockyards or at private establishments, but Pembroke Dockyard has not hitherto been entrusted with any important shipbuilding operations. The immense mass of metal and deadweight of large ironclads like the Thunderer has induced the authorities for some years past to abandon the old but attractive form of launching these vessels, and compelled them for the sake of safety to float them out of the docks in which they have been built. The launch of the Thunderer, which is one of the most powerful ironclads ever constructed, had therefore been expected for some time past with more than usual interest; in addition to which, a great deal of local excitement has been created from the fact that this is the first great ironclad constructed at Pembroke Dockyard.

The Thunderer is built upon precisely the same principles as the Devastation, and is, in fact, her sister ship. Although she was commenced in 1869, the suspicions as to the utility of this class of Gun and of her stability gained such strength that it was determined to delay the construction of the Thunderer until the Devastation had been completed and her properties fairly tested. The result has been that, as a coast defence vessel, the Devastation, which was launched from Portsmouth Dockyard last year, has proved successful, and has been pronounced upon competent authority seaworthy and stable.

Of the power of the Thunderer there can be no manner of doubt. She is a monitor, based upon the American models, but with variations introduced with the view of removing the more objectionable features of the monitor system. Thus, instead of having as low a freeboard as possible, a height of four feet six inches has been allotted to the hull above the water line; the turrets, instead of being exposed, are protected by a powerful breastwork as in the case of the Glatton; and, instead of being constructed upon as small a scale as possible, she has been built on a scale sufficient to enable her to carry the unprecedented armament of four 35-ton guns, with the capacity of storing during a voyage the extraordinary supply of 1,750 tons of coal. With such capabilities as these she has a burthen of 4,500 tons, a length of 285 feet, and an extreme breadth of 62½ feet; and, large as these proportions are, one of the few defects the Committee of Ships' Designs find in her is that she is not large enough, and that in future such vessels should be built upon a larger scale than either the Thunderer or the Devastation.

The Thunderer, therefore, as a coast defence vessel has not an equal in the world except the Devastation; and the addition of these two vessels has given the navy in one of its branches of defence a most powerful aid. Carrying as she does an overwhelming armament, protected as she is by iron plating of from 12 to 14 inches thick, and stable as she is reported to be upon competent authority, she fully justifies Sir Spencer Robinson's remark upon ships of this class, that "in proof of the Constructor's department having exercised an usual forethought, it is only necessary to say that our most recent and most powerful ironclads carry not only more powerful artillery, but 9-inch armour where our rivals carry 7 or 8 inches, and that no naval Power has ships approaching the combination of armour plating, heavy guns, speed, and sea-going qualities possessed by the Devastation type." The Committee of Ships' Designs, too, in considering the qualities of this class of vessels, give it their strong approval, but consider that such ships should be larger, and plated with heavier armour; and although they do not absolutely object to the superstructure which the Admiralty thought fit to add to the breastwork of the Thunderer and Devastation, they state that they do not think it necessary to ensure stability. In fact, their most forcible objection applies to the height of the bow, which is only 9 feet out of the water, and they recommend, if actual trial proves this height to be insufficient, that the for castle should be raised to the necessary level.

One of the most vexed questions raised in regard to these vessels has been their sea-going powers. It is true they are only designed for coast purposes; but this is, after all, a wide range of service, and requires high floating capacities in any vessel constructed for it. Now, one of the special properties of the Thunderer will be its coal-carrying capacity, which is sufficient to enable it to be at sea for twelve days at a time under continuous steam, and going at the rate of ten knots an hour. With such an advantage as this its sea-going properties are of great importance, as with them guaranteed it should be able to go to Malta and back without stopping to coal. Upon this point Sir Spencer Robinson was of opinion, in the evidence he gave before the Committee upon Ships' Designs, that this class of vessel was of great power; and, in regard to its sea-going properties, he stated distinctly that such a vessel as the Thunderer could go to New York with ease, and would be able to cross the Atlantic without any difficulty and without any danger of her hurricane deck being rendered uninhabitable, or her decks being swamped in a gale; and that, as an example of her capacity, she would be a perfectly safe sea boat, under all ordinary circumstances; and, even in a hurricane, or a first-class gale with a cross sea and with a lee shore, and a lee current obliging her to be forced against head seas, she would be exposed to no dangerous risk.

The launch of the Thunderer consequently adds another most important vessel to the navy. Her most distinguishing feature consists in her lack of masts or sails. We still maintain the opinion we expressed when the ship was first laid down that, in relying upon steam alone for propulsion there is a serious element of danger. It is true that the engines are entirely separate from each other, and act, independently, in connection with twin screws. But nothing said since this principle was adopted alters the remarks we made in 1869, that "the circumstances which may cause one engine to give way are precisely those which may cause the second to give way also; a result all the more probable when by loss of one an extra strain is inevitably thrown upon the other. On the whole, we cannot help looking with some alarm at the suggestion to dispense with sailing altogether, and have some doubts whether the advantage of a few degrees more training for the turrets is worth the risk." But with this exception the Thunderer is, in its construction, its armour, and its armament, a type of the most complete and powerful vessel for coast defence in the world.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—This renovating agents surpasses every other tonic. Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., in testifying to its extraordinary efficacy in his own case, remarks: "After the Pale Oil and all other remedies that I could think of had failed, for debility, I tried, merely as a last resort, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Oil. I received immediate relief, and its use was the means of my restoration to heal h." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

M. THIERS ON THE FRENCH ARMY.

M. EUGENE D'ARNOULT, a contributor to the *Patrie*, who has just returned to Paris from a somewhat long tour in the East, gives the following report of a conversation he had with M. Thiers at Versailles:—

Our part in Europe until we are ourselves again, said M. Thiers to me, ought to be that of firemen; we ought to endeavour to extinguish every incendiary attempt which may be made. We are merely entering upon a state of convalescence, and nothing ought to interfere with that convalescence which, thanks to the good constitution of France, will be, I hope, of short duration. When France sleeps, she sleeps well; but when she wakes, she wakes well also; at this moment she is waking, and I am directing this awakening in the most pacific sense. Those who speak of a revenge know not what they say. Undoubtedly it is a bitter pill, but it must be swallowed. All our efforts ought to tend to strengthen our credit, to develope our industrial and agricultural resources, which are still the finest in the world, and to restore her former prestige to France. It is necessary that the world should pacifically perceive that France exists, and that she still has a certain weight in the balance. It is for this purpose that I apply myself above all to re-establish the finances and form a good army. A large army is onerous; but with the armaments, each day more formidable of the European States, France cannot remain disarmed; she must even maintain her rank as a military power. The spirit of the army is excellent. I have 130,000 men who have been in huts for the last eighteen months. It is a rough school, but what men come from that school and what power can produce the same! Our position in this respect is much better than under the Empire, for, with the exception of the Guard, there was not a single regiment which was organised in the true sense of the word. After these 130,000 men in huts, whom I consider the nucleus of an incomparable army, 130,000 others will go through the same school, and by degrees we shall possess an army without a rival. I interrupted the President to ask him if the *materiel* corresponded with the condition of the men. "I answer yes without hesitation," replied M. Thiers. We have, according to the Prussians themselves, the best rifle known. Our stationary *materiel* is formidable, our field *materiel* is being completed every day. Our new guns have a longer range than those of the Prussians, nearly all of which are now being converted at the foundry. Our target practice is not yet what it ought to be on the score of accuracy, the deviation is perhaps still a metre; before long this fault will no longer exist. Peace, peace, we wish only to live in peace with all the world. I objected that this peace, in favour of which he so energetically pronounced, might be disturbed by Germany. Prince Bismarck, said I, has two milliards of hard cash in his coffers; a formidable army, convinced of its invincibility; the alliance of Austro-Hungary; that, more than probably, of Italy; certainly that of Egypt, which will undertake to occupy Turkey while fighting her according to the plans of Count Moltke; the friendly neutrality of England, if that neutrality is not even more than friendly. Is it not to be feared lest Prince Bismarck, strong in all these advantages and in certain others, should hurry on the aggressive projects he has long cherished against Russia? It is evident to everybody now that he regards a war against Russia as inevitable as, after 1866, he regarded a war against France. It is nothing to have vanquished two great Powers while a third remains which may dispute the palm with him. It may be anticipated that Prince Bismarck with his logical and far-reaching mind has thought of that, and that he will take good care not to imitate Napoleon III., who, after having triumphed over Russia and vanquished Austria, did not know how to profit by the moment to crush Prussia before she became Germany. All that, replied M. Thiers, is problematical. As to the two milliards, they are already swallowed up. People do not yet know what enormous expences Germany incurred in that war. I can assure you that of those two milliards nothing remains. That Prince Bismarck reckons upon making war with the three other milliards which we shall pay him is very probable; we shall, notwithstanding, fulfil our engagements. I hope, however, that we shall have sufficient weight in Europe to prevent war. Our army will soon count for something in the matter. The French soldier has been wrongly judged in connection with late events. But for its decomposition, which was owing to the Empire and not to itself, the army would have been the same as formerly. Whatever may be said, our officers are still the most intelligent and the most energetic in Europe. Now that they are working, they will soon surpass those of all other staffs. And the soldier! What fire! What bravery! With what fury, with what invincible force, those soldiers fought before Paris and surmounted every obstacle! Had the defence of Paris been conducted otherwise, the entire Prussian army would have been crushed under its walls. Let us return to the present: let us now be financiers, agriculturists, manufacturers, and merchants, and above all let us be united. What immense strength we should gain at once, if our disunion, which is superficial rather than deepseated, were to disappear! Our relations with foreign Powers are excellent, but they should become better still. You are going to return to the East. If on the way you are asked what I think, and what is doing in France, openly repeat what I have just told you. Add that France is cicatrising her wounds, that France is studying, that France is working not for war but for peace, for the world's repose and her own.

THE "LAMBS" OF NOTTINGHAM IN A NEW CHARACTER.

CONSIDERING the quarter whence it comes, a very remarkable petition is about to be sent up to the House of Commons. Its promoters, it seems, have seen "with sorrow, indignation, and alarm, public statements to the effect" that owing to the "unseemly conduct" of "certain honourable members" on the night of Sir Charles Dilke's motion, "one of the representatives of Nottingham—Mr. Auberon Herbert—was refused a hearing in Parliament upon a question of public finance;" and they therefore pray that the House will take such steps as its "wisdom and high sense of dignity as a body of English gentlemen and elected Commoners of this realm" may suggest to prevent the recurrence of "a scandal so grave" in future. There is not much perhaps to complain of in the petition itself, though it is somewhat lengthy and very turgid, and, by describing the question on which Mr. Herbert wished to speak as one of "public finance," ignores the whole cause of the uproar against which it protests. The odd thing about it is not itself, but the place from which it proceeds. One could understand a grave orderly body of constituents, like those of the Universities, for instance, being shocked by "unseemly conduct" in the House of Commons, but that Nottingham—the most riotous election town out of Ireland—a borough where the chief agents of the rival candidates are often bludgeons and brickbats—should be so struck with "sorrow and indignation" on hearing of a noisy meeting in Parliament, is certainly what one would hardly expect. We are afraid the "Lambs" of Nottingham in their new character are a little too lamblike. They cause one to suspect them of being creatures of a far less harmless kind disguised as lambs. Were they really so horror-stricken at the conduct of the members who shouted Mr. Herbert down? Or does the petition emanate from that section of the constituency which sympathises with Mr. Herbert's extreme views?—*Graphic.*

A CASE OF LIBEL.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, March 28.)

THE matter lies in a nutshell: Did or did not the *Cigare* newspaper call the manager of the Théâtre des Folies Gauloises a curmudgeon, and if so, how far does that appellation constitute a libel? The *Cigare* does not deny the libel, but it begs to observe three things: firstly, that the words complained of were not inserted by the usual editor, but by M. Timoléon Tartine, of impulsive mood, acting for a day in his stead; secondly, that M. Tartine inserted them not of malice prepense, but writing under the dictation of Mdlle. Cabriole, of the above-named theatre, who had appealed to those sentiments of gallantry which find a home in the bosom of every Frenchman; thirdly, that a friendly apology will be forthcoming if the manager will bide content with it. But M. Pouffe, the manager, will not bide content. Somehow the receipts of his theatre have not been what they should be. He has had trouble too with his "stars," one of whom has embarked for Rio Janeiro and the other for St Petersburg. Then, again, M. Pouffe had been expecting a new piece from the great pen of M. Folichon, but has been disappointed, so, on the whole, he thinks he had better do battle with the *Cigare*. This will be as good an advertisement as any other. He will have the opportunity of talking about himself to the public, exposing the bitters of his condition, the exigencies of authors, the capriciousness of actresses, the prices he lately paid for costumes and scenery, and the tribulations endured by reason of spectators who rebel at the charge of fivepence for the keep of their umbrellas—all of which details will add a new lustre to his playbill. Accordingly the notice of action has been filed, counsel retained on both sides, and a day appointed for the hearing. Nevertheless, as this day approaches, M. Pouffe becomes vaguely conscious of an element of disquiet that has been introduced into his existence. Warring with a French paper offers a good deal of the excitement that attends wasp-pesting, with not much of its sport. M. Pouffe had not suspected this; he now finds it out. When he enters his favourite café he remarks that the customers are moved to furtive mirth, and that the waiter, as he sweeps the marble table in front of him, saying, "Que faut-il servir a m'sieu?" also bears the impress of merriment on his countenance. This comes of the pleasantries which the *Cigare* prints daily about him, M. Pouffe, and which are like so many pin thrusts well driven home. They prick him from all sides these pin thrusts. They are comments on his personal appearance, mimicries of his voice, anecdotes of his supposed stinginess, and revelations about his private life, which he catches some of the actresses of his own theatre laughing at until the tears run down their cheeks. This is not agreeable. Dark thoughts begin to flit across the mind of M. Pouffe, who meditates despatching his seconds to M. Tartine, the principal offender, to ask for satisfaction. But then M. Tartine might answer that he has fought so often as to be able to decline a duel on insufficient grounds without dishonour, and that, besides, in declaring M. Pouffe's hats to be of the most ludicrous shape ever seen, he is not exceeding the just limits of dramatic criticism. On the other hand, if he accepted, what good could come of a duel to M. Pouffe? A manager is not like a journalist who can edit his paper in the cell of a prison. If M. Pouffe were incarcerated for wounding M. Tartine, there would be no managing his theatre in confinement, and if he were run through the body he could manage it still less. So he decides upon trying a reconciliation, and accredits a mutual friend as envoy to feel the ground. But the *Cigare*, whose bristles are all up; declines holding any terms whatever with the mutual friend; wherebpon, M. Pouffe declares that rather than have agreed to a reconciliation he would have eaten the very hat of which the *Cigare* makes sport, wrapped up in a number of the *Cigare* itself, "which surely," adds he with scathing irony, "would be poison enough for any man." Nothing can exceed the mutual scorn of the combatants as they rush into the lists on the trysting day, like doughty champions as they are.

The court is crowded. Actresses by the dozen are there; all come to hear their comrade Mdlle. Cabriole give her evidence; and the "cavalier serventes" of these actresses are there, and journalists to hear M. Tartine deliver himself, and other journalists to report, and young briefless barristers in their cloth gowns and mortar caps stuck jauntily on the backs of their heads, who had congregated under the portico to see the actresses alight, and have been dancing attendance upon them ever since, promising them good places and intending to keep their words; and the irrepressible party of British tourists, who wonder what is going to be tried, and consult their guide-books to see, and a Republican Guardsman, fierce exceedingly, who cries "Chut!" when the cackling of actresses, briefless ones, cavaliers, and tourists becomes so loud as to startle the decorous echoes of the palace. There is no need to describe the scene that follows on the opening of the doors, the scramble for places, the distressed wails of down trodden skirts, and the vehemence of ladies left outside, who laugh to scorn the notion that there being no more room is a sufficient reason for not letting anybody else in. All these are reminiscences best dismissed. Let us lift the curtain again at the point where, the justice-room being full as a sardine-box, and Mdlles. Triboulette, Mirabelle, Becassine, and some others advantageously placed in front rows, the usher announces "the court," to wit, three judges, appointed by the present Republic, and all young, who take their seats looking vaguely as if they wished they were older, and trying to atone for this failing by a surplusage of rigidity. At sight of them Mdlle. Triboulette is unable to restrain an ejaculation. Rapidly nudging her neighbour, Mdlle. Becassine, she exclaims: "Dis donc, Louise, ne le reconnais tu pas celui du milieu—le petit Jules, tu sais; celui qui il y a cinq ans était en M. Clodoche à mon bal costumé?" But here she breaks off short, for the eyes of the usher are fixed upon her like two policemen's lanterns, and the icy sensation thrills over her that this is a court of law, and that the petite Jules might order her off for contempt of him to three months' captivity, with oakum picking. In her dismay she has recourse to her salts. Meanwhile the case is called, and the rival counsel deliver each in their turn an eloquent speech, which it is not our intention to chronicle.

Then comes M. Pouffe, the plaintiff, and as the name is shouted the audience wake up to vivid interest. Mdlle. Triboulette, who has discovered that not only is one of the judges an acquaintance of hers, but also the public prosecutor—young too, and a Republican—takes her eyes off this functionary, who has been endeavouring to look supremely unconscious under the fire of her glances, and scans the manager over the rim of a double eye-glass in a mild which she has bravely displayed, and which prevents her from seeing very clearly. In the background of the court is a scuffling up on tiptoe, and M. Pouffe, being duly sworn, deposes: "That he is manager, that he bears no grudge against anybody, but that there are certain adjectives which, though inoffensive towards some people, are damaging to others. For instance, one says 'a learned judge' (marks of assent from the bench), 'a witty journalist' (the reporters look modest), 'a graceful actress' (Mdlle. Triboulette smilingly pockets the compliment), and 'an enterprising manager.' Well, it would be no great slander to write of an actress that she was unlearned, or of a judge that he was bandy-legged, but supposing one were to call the judge unlearned and the actress bandy-legged, there would be the sting. (Mdlle. Triboulette looks profoundly impressed.) Just so then with a manager; if you brand him as a curmudgeon you strike at the very root of his reputation. Now, as to the case in point, what was it? The *Cigare* had accused him of stinginess for giving insufficient pay to Mdlle. Cabriole. He gave that lady 800 francs (£32) a year; it was not much, he knew, but then neither was Mdlle. Cabriole's talent much. One day she had come to him in a carriage with two horses, and had asked to be admitted to his theatre on any terms, because, said he, she wanted to be able to put 'artiste dramatique' on her cards. The arrangement was that she was to find all her own dresses and pay him, the manager, 1,000 francs a year. In return, she was to have the privilege of singing at least four lines, and of speaking six, in all the burlesques; also of taking a prominent part in the breakdowns. That arrangement lasted a year, by the end of which time, Mdlle. Cabriole's talent having acquired her a certain popularity, she was formally engaged at her present salary. This was all he had to say, but he begged to add that if the oranges in the refreshment-room were not satisfactory that was not his fault; fivepence, too, was not excessive as the charge for a footstool for ladies in the boxes; he wished, moreover, that the public would come earlier into their places and not interrupt the acts, which made the spectators in the stalls crusty and chary of applause. Then there was the scenery, which had been carped at because the full-moon in the river act didn't work well—he had bought it in London, this full-moon, where they made these things, and he defied any other manager to show a better moon; or, for that matter, a choicer set of supernumeraries, though if the papers took to abusing the behaviour of those who squinted, and the number who sang out of tune, there would be an end to all managership. He thanked the court for its attention." M. Pouffe's evidence gives rise to a long buzz of whisperings and titters in the audience, the titters being from the ladies, who are greatly delighted at the revelations concerning Mdlle. Cabriole. There is nothing like artistic good-fellowship. But silence is restored, and the editor of the *Cigare* appears, and simply says that he knows nothing of the libel, having been absent when it was printed; then comes the publisher, and then M. Timoléon Tartine, who has got himself up carefully with lemon-coloured gloves, a camelia in his buttonhole, and wax to his moustaches. He produces a sensation on the actress-benches and is not unconscious of it, "posing" collectedly, as every Frenchman would do under the circumstances, and delivering his evidence with a high-bred composure very fascinating to witness. If he told the whole truth and nothing but the truth, as requested, he would recount how Mdlle. Cabriole had rushed into his office and almost forced the pen into his hand to indite the libel; but, as in duty bound, he takes all the blame on his own shoulders, asserts that he penned the words with deep conviction, and launches into considerations on the stimulus afforded to immorality by the under-payment of actresses, in a style that makes Mdlle. Triboulette and Co. look suddenly demure, and brings an astonished reception to the countenances of the three judges and of the public prosecutor, who eye him suspiciously, as if they apprehended seeing him break into a smile. But he breaks into nothing but a courteous peroration on the well-known rectitude of the magistracy, protectors of free speech and of public morals, and returns to a seat, having created a most beneficial impression on everybody. Then nothing remains but to call Mdlle. Cabriole, and one might certainly hear a gnat fly as that lady makes her magnificent entry attired in a violet velvet gown looped up over an underskirt of violet satin, and with a bonnet that brings the eyes of Mdlle. Triboulette and friends immovably and covetously to the front. There is no witness-box in French courts; the witnesses stand in an open space fronting the judges' dais and well exposed to the public view, which Mdlle. Cabriole does not seem to object to. "Take off your glove, please," whispers the usher. "What for?" asks Mdlle. Cabriole, who has also recognized "le petit Jules" on the bench, and has commenced operations by nodding affably to him, after which, beating down her skirts, she has taken a circular view of the audience. The usher explains, and two good minutes are employed by Mdlle. Cabriole in drawing off the smallest of straw-coloured gloves and revealing a hand covered with a coruscating mass of rings that make it flash in the sun as if it were on fire. "Now lift up your hand," says the usher, and Mdlle. Cabriole having lifted up her hand a foot high, and sworn "le petit Jules," to her horror, emits the stern question, "Your name and age?" "Twenty-two," she falters. "And your address?" "Why, why!" cries she, amazed, "you know very well I've not moved since you"—(Sensation in court, the learned petit Jules makes use of his handkerchief to conceal his confusion.) "Answer becomingly, miss," hisses the usher, with eyes like hot coals. "I'm sure I'am becoming enough for anybody," retorts she, with flushing ire. "What is your income?" bursts out "le petit Jules" heroically. "Eight hnndrend francs," says she, still flushed and impetuous; but at this, audience and bench, with eyes fixed on her rings, her velvet gown, her bonnet, and her bracelets, laugh so loudly that she at first stands speechless, then beginning to understand, bites her lips, but at last joins in frankly with the rest, exclaiming, with a most lively shrug; "Vous Savez; moi je fais comme le Gouvernement. Je publie mon budget comme je l'entends."

Half an hour later the court pronounces a judgment, in which it is declared that it is undoubtedly a libel to call a manager a curmudgeon for not giving such ladies as Mdlle. Cabriole more than 8/0 francs; but the *Cigare* thanks to M. Tartine's speech, is let off easily with a fine of 50 francs and twice that sum in damages. As for Mdlle. Cabriole, as she leaves the court she is accosted by M. Pouffe, who says, "You know you have increased in value since this trial. You shall have 1,000f. for the future." "A thousand francs!" cries Mdlle. Cabriole, contemptuously. "You are too late; Matriout, your rival, has already offered two thousand and eight lines of song per burlesque." "Ah, but he has, has he!" cries M. Pouffe. "Then I'll give you three thousand, and you shall have fifty lines."

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